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Volume 155 No. 24 June 13, 1949

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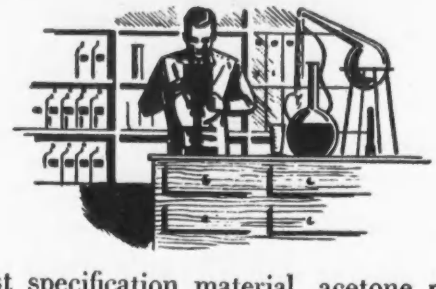

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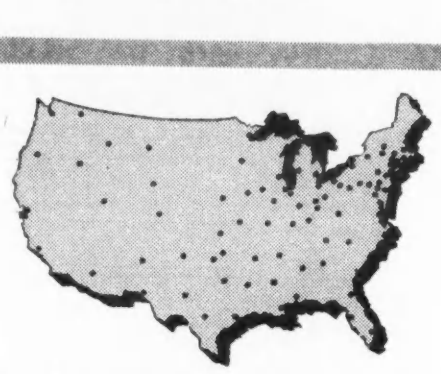

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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U. S. Acts to Settle Tidelands Controversy

A major move was made by the government last week towards settlement of the tidelands oil issue when legislation was submitted to Congress relinquishing the Federal government's claims to lands beneath inland navigable waters or to the surface improvements on the tidal lands which are subject to the paramount rights of the United States.

The legislation was drawn up by the Secretaries Defense Louis Johnson and Interior J. A. Krug, and by Attorney General Tom Clark and submitted to Speaker Sam Rayburn of the house and Vice-President committee's for consideration.

The bill is made up of three titles. Title I is intended to relieve the concern that has been expressed that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the California tidelands case might be extended to grant to the United States paramount rights in inland water areas which up to this time have been thought to be the property of the states within whose boundaries such waters are located.

Title II of the bill is designed to implement the policy previously expressed by the President that the Federal government has no desire to destroy or confiscate any honest or bona fide investment. Section 101 affirms the rights of all persons, lawfully acquired from any state before June 23, 1947, to construct, maintain, use or occupy any dock, pier, wharf, jetty or any other structure, or any such right to the surface of filled-in or reclaimed land, in those areas which are subject to the paramount rights of the United States.

Section 102 makes it clear, however, that no right in minerals is confirmed and section 103 excludes from the scope of the confirmation structures used in connection with the development, extraction and production of oil and gas or other minerals.

Title II makes no provision for the licensing after June 23, 1947, of persons who desire to construct or add to the existing structures of the types covered by the confirmation provisions. It is felt that some interim arrangement should be made so that recommendations can be made to Congress with respect to whether the Federal government should assume the task of regulating and licensing the construction of piers and docks and like structures in the submerged lands in which it has paramount rights.

Title II consequently authorizes the chief of engineers of the Army to grant such permits as he may deem appropriate and directs that within two years after the enactment of the measure he shall report his recommendations to Congress.

Copper Import Taxes Reimposition Proposed

Legislation which would terminate the suspension of import taxes on copper immediately was introduced in the house on June 7 by Representative John B. Bennett of Michigan. The bill, H. R. 5031, was referred to the ways and means committee for consideration. Taxes on copper have been in suspension since early during the war to encourage imports into this country. Congress has annually continued the suspension for various periods of time and only last March it passed a bill continuing the suspension until June 30, 1950.

Cooperatives Tax Bill Referred to House Group

Representative Noah M. Mason of Illinois introduced a bill in the house on June 8 to apply the corporation income tax laws to cooperatives and other tax-free businesses engaged in competitive commercial activities. His bill was referred to the ways and means committee, of which Mr. Mason is a member.

Mr. Mason predicted that enactment of the measure would provide the government with $1,000,000,000 of additional new revenue annually "without increasing the tax load of any individual or company that is now contributing to the treasury receipts."

He said that today "at least half a dozen kinds of businesses which are engaged in competitive commercial activities count Federal income tax exemption as one of their most important ways of making money."

Among these he listed, in addition to cooperatives, tax-free institutions which have bought "prosperous taxpaying factories and taken them off the tax rolls." Others are the so-called charitable trusts, which he said "have been set up purely for the purpose of receiving income and passing it on, tax-free, into parent companies."

Alcohol Rules to Be Revised

The Bureau of Internal Revenue plans to make several minor changes in regulations relating to production of industrial alcohol, it was announced by the bureau last week. The changes relate to the sampling of finished and unfinished alcohol, and to the approval of applications for samples in excess of one-quart quantities by the storekeeper-gauger and the district supervisor.

Drug Exporters Find Van Zandt Measure Hampers Bulk Shipments

Producers and shippers of medicinal chemicals in bulk form for export are facing the prospect of being compelled to meet most of the labeling requirements which apply to domestic shipments of the drugs in dosage forms under the provisions of the Van Zandt bill (H.R. 562) as it has been ordered reported for passage by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

This was discovered by representatives of the drug industry last week upon examination of the text of the bill as ordered reported by the committee after it had been revised to meet certain of the other objections of the drug industry. The general intent of the Van Zandt bill is to prohibit the export of any product which does not comply with the requirements of the food, drug and cosmetic act or the laws or standards of the foreign country.

Under present law the export of drugs is permitted if the drugs (1) accord to the specifications of the foreign purchaser, (2) are not in conflict with the laws of the country to which they are intended for export; and (3) are labeled on the outside of the shipping package to show that they are intended for export. When shipments of drugs in bulk quantities are made domestically, they are exempted from the labeling requirements as to adequate directions for use if labeled to show "for manufacturing use only."

The Van Zandt bill, as presently written, gives the shippers of bulk products two choices:—Carry the label "for manufacturing use only," or label his products to show, as is required for domestic shipments which are not labeled "for manufacturing use only," that the drug may be habit forming, provide a statement of ingredients, provide adequate directions for use, and package it in conformity with the pharmacopoeia.

Drug industry representatives pointed out that this comes about by reason of the fact that, while the Van Zandt bill exempts products from meeting the requirements of sections 401, 501 (b), 506 and 507 of the FDA Act if the product complies with a different "but corresponding" standard of the foreign country, no such exemption is provided from meeting the affirmative labeling requirements of section 502 (d), (e), (f) and (g) even though the drug may meet a "corresponding" standard of the foreign country.

Flannagan Asks Modification

This has been called to the attention of the house committee by James Flannagan, chairman of the legislative committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, who asked that the bill be modified to provide a specific exemption from the section 502 requirements. Officials of FDA have indicated strong objections to such an amendment, however, and efforts are now being made to arrive at some kind of a compromise.

Another last-minute amendment suggested by Mr. Flannagan, however, is understood to be acceptable to FDA. This has to do with the labeling of the product in the language of the foreign country. The bill provides for such labeling, but a strict interpretation of its provisions would appear to mean that the official language of the foreign country would have to be used even though this may not be the common language in use. For example, in the case of shipments to Persia, the bill would require the labeling in Arabic, whereas the customary practice has been

—*Continued on page 57*

Monosodium Glutamate Rules Clarified by FDA

A corrected order prohibiting food processors using monosodium glutamate as an ingredient in their products from labeling the product as being artificially flavored and prescribing that the term monosodium glutamate shall be used on the label instead, was published in the *Federal Register* on June 9 by the Food and Drug Administration. The original order of the FDA, published several weeks ago, contained a number of errors in the text which made the order ambiguous. The new order states:—

"In the light of information now before the Food and Drug Administration on the manner of use of monosodium glutamate in foods, this agency is not disposed to maintain the position previously expressed by it on April 11, 1940, in a trade correspondence letter designated as TC 233 that monosodium glutamate be designated as an artificial flavoring on labels of foods to which it is added.

Where it is used as an ingredient in a food for which a standard of identity has not been promulgated under the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act, its presence should be declared on the label by its common or usual name, monosodium glutamate, in compliance with section 403 (i) (2) of the act. Since none of the standards of identity for food so far promulgated under section 401 provide for the inclusion of monosodium glutamate as an optional ingredient, this substance may not be used in such standardized foods unless and until the appropriate standards are amended after hearing.

If in any case the addition of monosodium glutamate has the effect of concealing damage or inferiority, or of making the article appear to be of better or greater value than it is, the article would be classed as adulterated regardless of labeling."

Positive List Additions, Deletions Listed by OIT

The Office of International Trade has included a number of additions to and deletions from the positive list in its fourth general revision of export regulations, published in the *Federal Register* for June 7. Among the commodities added to the positive list, with Census Schedule B numbers, are:—

Bismuth nitrate, bulk, in all forms	813563
Bismuth oxide, bulk, in all forms	813583
Zirconium oxides in all forms	839900
Zirconium silicate	839900
Ferromanganese	621303
Tungsten carbide, except fabricated parts of cutting tools or dies	663900
Tantalum ore	664560
Zirconium ore or rare earth oxide	664598
Cerium ore or rare earth oxide	664598
Europium rare earth	664598
Gadolinium rare earth	664598
Lanthannum rare earth	664598
Praseodymium rare earth	664598
Samarium rare earth	664598
Other rare earths, n.e.s	664598
Cerium metal including misch metal in primary form except in fabricated lighter flints and abrasives	664918
Tantalum metal	664960
Zirconium metals and alloys	664995
Germanium metal	664998
Hafnium metal	664998
Indium metal	664998
Other rare metals, n.e.s	664998

Among the items deleted from the positive list are the following:—

Bismuth subcarbonate, bulk, in all forms	813563
Bismuth subgallate, bulk, in all forms	813583
Bismuth subsalicylate, bulk, in all forms	813583
Blood albumen	099998
Dry blood, soluble	099998
Blood meal	099998
Bone scrap	099998
Candle pitch and candle tar pitch	099998

In addition, the GLV dollar value limit for paraffin wax, refined, with melting point in the ranges of 125/127 degrees through 128/130 degrees AMP, has been set at $100. There had previously been no GLV dollar value limit for this commodity.

CCC Takes Over Receipts On Unpaid Soybean Loans

Formal notice has been given by the Commodity Credit Corporation that all warehouse receipts covering soybeans of the 1948 crop, which were under loans from the corporation which had not been repaid by May 2, had been taken over by the corporation as of that date and producers have no further right of redemption.

The agency said that pursuant to the loan agreement it had taken over the soybeans at the higher of (1) the loan value of the soybeans, plus interest and charges, or (2) the market value of the soybeans as of the close of the market on May 2. Settlement values are now being determined and in the event the market value for any producer's soybeans is in excess of the loan value, plus interest and charges, the excess amount will be paid to the producers.

Price Trend Continues Downward

Price reductions in the markets for chemicals, oils and drugs far outnumbered advances last week and the overall price index dipped 0.6 point and was 19.0 points lower than it had been at this time last year. Lower prices were reported in each of the ten major market divisions, while higher quotations were seen in only four.

General apathy on the part of buyers was the principal depressant, although the declining metal markets weakened the metal-based chemicals. Most sources reported tonnage movement slow and individual sales small. The desire of consumers to control inventories was apparent in all directions and with the summer season approaching the outlook was felt to be poor for any nearby improvement in sales volume.

Declines in copper and zinc were reflected in lower prices for copper chloride and zinc dust and zinc oxides. Copper oxides remained firm. A reduction two weeks ago in the lead price resulted last week in lower quotations for lead orthosilicate gel, dibasic lead phthalate, normal lead salicylate, dibasic lead stearate and tribasic lead sulphate.

Selling pressure dominated the market for fats and oils and most of the vegetable oils were quoted at lower prices, along with beeswax, candelilla wax and montan wax. No advances were registered.

There was little of new interest in the market for textile and leather chemicals, a reduction in technical egg albumen being the sole change. There was slight demand in sizing materials and orders for tanning products remained light.

In the drug market, menthol prices continued to advance but reductions were registered for agar, technical hexamethylenetetramine, whole milk powder and paraformaldehyde. Quotations on most other materials held fairly steady. The alcohol situation finally came to a head when major producers announced higher spot and contract prices, effective July 1.

The spot market for medicinal botanicals was steady on the surface but soft underneath. Rhubarb was advanced but reductions were registered for barberry tree bark, cottonroot bark, black hellebore root and henbane leaves. Price changes for seeds and spices were mixed.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

June 10, 1949	June 3, 1949	June 11, 1948
128.8	129.4	147.8

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1941
January	142.0	150.4	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	140.4	147.2	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	137.6	146.2	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	133.6	146.2	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	131.2	146.7	146.1	135.1	113.2

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Pricing Practices Bill Stymied In House; Decision Tomorrow

Plans to rush the O'Mahoney bill legalizing independent delivered pricing and freight absorption pricing practices of industry to the house floor for passage were snagged in the house judiciary committee on June 9 when the committee failed to report the bill as scheduled. The members discussed the measure behind closed doors for most of the morning but failed to reach a decision and put off further consideration until Tuesday.

A subcommittee, headed by Representative Francis E. Walters, of Pennsylvania, which had charge of the bill, had held a brief hearing on it one day earlier and after making several modifications in its provisions reported it to the full committee. The O'Mahoney bill is a substitute for the Myers bill (S. 1008), providing for a two-year moratorium on prosecution of independent delivered pricing and freight absorption practices, which was passed by the senate June 1.

Several changes of importance were made in the O'Mahoney bill by the subcommittee and as finally drafted, it had the approval of both the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice. Opposition to the changes made, however, were expressed in certain other quarters, and it was largely due to this criticism that the full committee withheld prompt action on the measure.

The most important of the changes made was the elimination of the Kefauver amendments. Both the FTC and the Department of Justice recommended the elimination of these amendments. The first Kefauver amendment, to section 2 of the bill, would have limited the seller's right to absorb freight to meet the equally low price of a competitor to cases where freight absorption would not substantially lessen competition. The other would have weakened a seller's good faith defense against a price discrimination charge by providing that the defense may not be used where the discrimination would substantially lessen competition.

Amendments Elimination Urged

Herman A. Bergson, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the antitrust division of the Department of Justice, in testimony at the brief hearing before the subcommittee, urged that these amend-

—Continued on page 77

Yeast Trade Practice Rules Hearing June 21

Producers and sellers of yeast have been invited to a hearing on June 21 by the Federal Trade Commission on a proposed set of trade practice rules for the yeast industry. The hearing will be held by the commission at its headquarters building in Washington, D. C.

The proposed rules are applicable to the sale, offering for sale, and distribution of any yeast product prepared for use, or which may be used, as the leavening agent in commercial or home baking, including those yeast products known in the trade as "bakers" or "pound" yeast and "foil" yeast.

The rules are divided into two groups with the Group I rules covering such matters as gifts, commercial bribery, selling below costs, coercing purchases, discriminations, fixing prices and other forms of unfair competition. Group II rules would limit the use of samples and deplore the repudiation of contracts. Copies of the proposed rules may be obtained from the commission.

Chemicals Transport Rules Parley Planned by N.J. Body

The New Jersey state legislature voted its approval last week of a resolution inviting New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware to join in the preparation of interstate and reciprocal legislation governing the transportation and storage of explosives and inflammables.

The resolution grows out of the explosion recently in the Holland tunnel of a truck shipment of carbon disulfide that was on its way to the New York docks for overseas shipment.

The resolution was passed in lieu of two bills that had been introduced last weekend in the state assembly that would have prohibited the storage and transportation of "any dangerous chemicals and liquefied petroleum gas" without a permit having first been obtained from the Commissioner of Labor and Industry. The bills were broad enough to cover even cleaning fluids maintained in the homes.

Koppers Names Hooker To Chemical Div. Post

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has appointed George W. Hooker chief engineer of its chemical division. Mr. Hooker, who has been associated with the Kellex Corporation since 1947, began his professional career in 1928 as a chemist with Central Chemical Company. From 1929 until 1942 he was with the Dow Chemical Company and in the latter year was named production manager of Dow Chemical of Canada, Ltd. In 1946 he became manager of a division of the General Chemical Company.

General Aniline Has New Anionic Detergents

The Antara Products division of the General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has developed five new anionic foaming detergents. Known as "Antarons," the new products are alkyl amide sulphonates and are designed as companion products to the company's nonionic "Antarox" series.

Meredith, Simmons & Co. Adopts New Corporate Name

Meredith, Simmons & Co., Ltd., has changed its name to National Adhesives (Canada) Ltd. The Canadian concern, which operates plants in Toronto and Montreal, has been affiliated with National Starch Products, Inc., and its predecessor company since 1920.

Antioxidant Prices Cut

Tennessee Eastman Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn., has announced price reductions of approximately 10 percent on its "Tenox" antioxidants for lard and baked goods. In addition to lowered prices, the company is now quoting these products on a delivered rather than an f.o.b. basis.

Elected by Ciba

Norman F. Storm has been elected executive vice-president of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J. Mr. Storm, who has been in charge of production at Ciba for nearly twenty years, was elected vice-president in charge of production in 1943.

Soybean, Flaxseed Loan Storage Rates Continued

Storage rates paid by the Commodity Credit Corporation for holding loans on soybeans, flaxseed and wheat will be continued during the year ahead for the 1949 crop on the same basis as during the past year, the Department of Agriculture has announced.

If soybeans, flaxseed or wheat is under the price support loan program and is stored on the farm, a storage allowance based on 7 cents a bushel for each of these crops will be made to the farmer if and when the commodity is turned over to the corporation in satisfaction of the loan. If these three crops are in warehouse storage under the loan program, CCC will assume warehouse charges in line with the uniform grain storage agreement.

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Southeastern Peanut Ass'n Elects Maddox President

The Southeastern Peanut Association elected S. G. Maddox, of Blakely, Ga., president for the 1949-50 year at its recent thirty-first annual meeting in Atlanta, Ga. Other officers chosen were:—Vice-president, M. R. Hallman, Montgomery, Ala.; chairman of the executive committee, L. L. Connor, Eufaula, Ala., and executive secretary and treasurer, J. B. Latimer, Albany, Ga.

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Tin Import Controls Continuance Proposed

Legislation to continue present controls over imports and allocation of tin and tin products was introduced in the senate on June 6 by Senator Burnet R. Maybank of North Carolina. The bill was referred to the senate banking committee of which Mr. Maybank is chairman.

The second decontrol act, which controls tin and its products, as well as many other items, will expire on June 30, unless the legislation should be extended by Congress.

The Maybank bill (S. 1994) was introduced at the request of Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer who said that while the critical shortages caused by wartime dislocations which made necessary the continuance of a handful of controls under the decontrol act have now been largely overcome, the recent interruption of tin production in Bolivia threatens the supply of tin and tin ores and controls over this product should be continued to safeguard the strategic stockpile and the national economy.

In his seventh quarterly report on administration of the decontrol act Secretary Sawyer pointed out that exercise of the powers granted by the expiring legislation has been on a declining scale in recent months, in keeping with improved world supply situations.

All fats and oils and oilseeds, antimony and many chemicals have been decontrolled, Secretary Sawyer said. He added that export quotas for many lead and copper products have been substantially increased or removed, while all petroleum products are now under open-end quotas.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

New procurement authorizations announced by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period June 2 through June 9, totaled $95,801,000 raising the total of authorizations issued to date to $5,674,140,000. Among the new authorizations were the following:—

To Austria—$50,00 for hides and skins and $75,000 for linseed oil from the United States.

To Belgium-Luxembourg—$500,000 for soybeans, $40,000 for tallow and other animal fats, $202,000 for petroleum, $55,000 for medicinal preparations, and a decrease of $525,000 for lard, all from the United States.

To Bizone-Germany—$1,200,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol, $375,000 for chemicals excluding fertilizers and synthetic rubber, $500,000 for hides and skins, $270,000 for tin products, all

—Continued on page 71

Arnold-Hoffman Making Five Metallic Stearates

Arnold-Hoffman & Co., Providence, R. I., announces that it has added a complete line of high-grade metallic stearates to its chemical specialties. They are aluminum, zinc, calcium, magnesium and barium.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Chemical importers and dealers—Netherlands.

Laundry and dry cleaning industry—Guatemala, El Salvador.

Medicinal and toilet preparation importers and dealers—Denmark, Ecuador, British Honduras.

Naval store importers, dealers, etc.—Morocco, Portugal.

Paint and varnish importers, dealers—Netherlands.

Plastic materials manufacturers, processors—Spain.

Soap manufacturers—United Kingdom.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Aspirin, sodium.
Beta-(4-hydroxy - 3,5 - di-iodophenyl) alpha-phenylpropionic acid.
Benzyl cellulose.
6,7-Dihydroxybenzofuranone.
Ethylsulphochloride.
Methyl phenyl urethane.
Nitrocarbonic acid.
Phenylurethane sulphochloride.
Primuline and dehydro-4-toluidin sulpho acids, mixed.
Sulphydryl pentathionate.
3-Sulphodiodecyl-sodium benzoate.

Coaltar Dyes Output Declined 7% in 1948

United States production of coaltar dyes during 1948 totaled 198,000,000 pounds, some 7 percent less than the record output of 212,000,000 pounds reported for 1947, according to preliminary statistics issued on June 7 by the Tariff Commission. The quantity of sales in 1948 was reported at 185,000,000 pounds, somewhat smaller than the quantity reported for 1947, but the value of 1948 sales reached $161,000,000, a slight increase over the previous year.

As in former years, the output of four chemical classes of dyes accounted for about 85 percent of the total output of dyes in 1948. These were:—Azo dyes, which accounted for 44 percent of the total; indigoid dyes, for 16 percent; anthraquinone vat dyes, for 14 percent; and sulphur or sulphide dyes, for 10 percent. The production in 1948 of sulphur or sulphide and indigoid dyes decreased 51 percent and 13 percent, respectively, compared with 1947; and the azo and anthraquinone vat dyes each increased by 11 percent.

By class of application, four classes of dyes accounted for about 80 percent of the total output of all dyes in 1948:—The vat dyes accounted for about 30 percent of the total output of all dyes, direct dyes for 26 percent, acid dyes for 12 percent, and sulphur dyes for 10 percent. The output in 1948 of sulphur dyes decreased by 51 percent compared with 1947, and vat dyes by 2 percent; on the other hand, direct dyes increased by 18 percent and acid dyes by 3 percent.

With respect to individual dyes, production of sulphur black amounted to 13,500,000 pounds in 1948, or 58 percent below the all-time peak output of 32,400,000 pounds in 1947; and production of synthetic indigo amounted to 22,200,000 pounds in 1948, or 14 percent less than the 25,800,000 reported for 1947. Production of direct black EW in 1948, on the other hand, was 26 percent larger than in 1947, the figures being 14,100,000 pounds in 1948 and 11,200,000 pounds in 1947. Other dyes showing an increase in output in 1948 compared with 1947 were:—Acid alizarin blue B, 53 percent; developed black BH, 42 percent; chrome black T, 18 percent; and acid black 10B, 17 percent.

The output of azoic dyes and their components totaled 8,400,000 pounds in 1948, or slightly more than the 8,100,000 pounds reported for 1947. Production of rapidogens increased 36 percent in 1948 over 1947 and naphthols 28 percent. Production of naphthol AS was 1,300,000 pounds in 1948 compared with 938,000 pounds in 1947.

Heads Atlas Finishes Dept.

G. B. Work has been appointed general manager of the industrial finishes department of the Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., to succeed E. H. Bucy, who has been transferred to the company's general office for special duties. In his new capacity Mr. Work will have managerial authority over the Stamford, Conn., and North Chicago, Ill., divisions of the department, and will make his headquarters at Stamford. He was formerly assistant general manager of the department.

Bristol Labs Appoints Callahan Purchasing Agent

Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., has appointed John E. Callahan purchasing agent, to succeed Leonard S. Fulmer, vice-president in charge of purchasing, who has retired. Mr. Callahan, who joined Bristol Laboratories in 1946, was formerly assistant buyer for the General Electric Company.

Mr. Fulmer helped to found the Cheplin Biological Laboratories, which later became Bristol Laboratories, Inc., in 1923. He was named vice-president in charge of purchasing in 1943.

Du Pont Moves Staudt To Market Research Post

Ambrose W. Staudt, manager of the nylon technical service section of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for the past four years, has been appointed manager of the market research section of the company's trade analysis division. George H. Braniff has been named to succeed Mr. Staudt in the nylon technical service section.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

One of the things that the senate is going to have an opportunity to vote on when it gets around to consideration of the reciprocal trade agreements act extension legislation is whether or not more safeguards should be written into the law to protect domestic industry against any injurious flood of imports.

Senator George W. Malone, of Nevada, is authoring a bill which he plans to offer as an amendment to the extension bill which would practically wipe the law off the statute books and place in the hands of the Tariff Commission the power to raise or lower duties as conditions might dictate. He would make the present rates of import duty the basic rates, instead of those of the 1930 tariff act on which concessions are now granted, and would reorganize the Tariff Commission as the foreign trade authority to administer the trade agreements.

While it is difficult to conceive of the senate adopting Mr. Malone's proposal, its introduction is important from the standpoint of indicating a growing fear in Congress that we may be freezing ourselves to a tariff level through operation of the trade agreements that may prove injurious to industry in the long run. Not so long ago, Senator Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma, disclosed his concern over the increasing amount of petroleum coming into the country and announced his intentions of trying to revive the quota system that was in effect prior to the war. The small business investigating committee of the house also has been hearing complaints from other industries against foreign products under-cutting the domestic market.

These fears that are being expressed in congressional quarters, however, are not shared by the government. To the contrary, the government is concerned that there is not a larger volume of imports and has been making surveys to learn why imports from countries under the European recovery program are not greater than they are. In fact, the Office of International Trade is now spending most of its time in endeavoring to figure out ways of increasing imports, and the job of licensing exports is secondary.

Fertilizer Fantasies

Congressman "Bill" Lemke, of North Dakota, who, since July, 1945, has been introducing bills in the house for Federal regulation of the labeling of fertilizers, is clamoring for at least a hearing on the subject so that William G. Homan, in whose behalf the bills have been introduced, can get a chance to tell his story. So far, however, he hasn't been able to stir up much sentiment in the committees.

Both Mr. Lemke and Mr. Holman believe that many of the present day ailments, human, animal, and vegetable, are the result of farmers being required to use too little organic fertilizer and too much soluble nitrogen in the growing of crops. If they could get the organic nitrogen, farmers could grow better crops with 50 percent less fertilizer per acre or a total savings to agriculture of $260,000,000 a year, they predict.

In a paper he would like to read before the congressional committees, Mr. Holman claims that people whose food comes from soils fertilized with chemical nitrogen appear to have more vascular diseases and more degenerative diseases; that cows that graze on highly fertilized pasture lands become sterile, and that too

—*Continued on page 34*

SOCMA Holds Back Decision On Proposed Merger with MCA

The contemplated merger of the Manufacturing Chemists Association and the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association was discussed by members of the latter at the monthly meeting in connection with its outing at Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., June 7. The general idea was outlined by President E. H. Killheffer and the preliminary considerations were reviewed by August Merz, chairman of the liaison committee.

Various aspects of the proposal were commented on by some six or eight members. Among these were budget, proportionate representation in the executive body, independence and individuality of action and time, frequency and routine of meetings. The prevailing sentiment was favorable but heavily tinged with doubt and uncertainty. A motion to approve was suggested but was not put. The only decision was that the members of the association should be surveyed by mail with reference to their views.

Reports were made to the meeting by several committees in addition to the one in charge of the outing. For the committee on international trade, John Lerch asked for reports on experiences with import competition for his information in connection with the Malone bill on trade agreements. Al Loeffler said that the recognition of peril points in the trade agreement program had come more into favor.

For the committee on membership, John P. Remensnyder reported a loss of three through mergers, the enrollment of one, and the pending of one application. The total membership was reported to be eighty-two active and five associate.

Members were advised to give consideration to the Miller bill (assembly 5) in the New Jersey legislature, designed to regulate the transportation, handling, and storage of toxic, combustible, inflammable, and otherwise hazardous materials.

First prize for low gross in the association's golf tournament was taken by Frank MacKinney, Sandoz Chemical Works, who turned in a score of eighty.

The kickers prizes were won by:—Henry Young, Interchemical Corporation; George Garland, Shell Chemical Corporation; Pete Reilly, Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation; John Emans, Schenectady Varnish Company; Max Gossweiler, Sandoz Chemical Works; Dick Quortrop, Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; Jack Remensnyder, Heydon Chemical Company; Fred Wolff, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and Neil Conley, American Cyanamid Company. The putting prizes were won by Fred Baumann, Interchemical Corporation, Mr. Conley and Mr. Young.

Victor Chemical Elects Weigel as New President

Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, has elected Rothe Weigel president, to succeed the late Walter B. Brown, and has named Francis M. Anable vice-president in charge of production.

Mr. Weigel, who has been with the organization for twenty-five years, has been executive vice-president since 1947. He was appointed general works manager in

Rothe Weigel

1932, and in 1937 was elected vice-president and a director. During his career with the company he was in charge of the erection of its electric furnace phosphorus plants at Mount Pleasant, Tenn., and Victor, Fla.

Mr. Anable joined the company in 1927 as a chemical engineer. He became production superintendent of its Chicago Heights plant in 1944, assistant to the executive vice-president in 1946, and general production manager last year.

U.S.I. Names Bonnell To Technical Position

U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York, has appointed Dr. Daniel E. Bonnell technical representative for California and Arizona. In this capacity Dr. Bonnell, who was formerly president and general manager of the Western States Chemical Corporation, Denver, will supply technical assistance to insecticide manufacturers and will develop new applications for U.S.I. "Pyrenones" in the food and food product protection field.

Jefferson Chemical Moves

The Jefferson Chemical Company has moved its executive and sales offices to new quarters at 711 Fifth avenue, New York. Telephone number at the new location is PLaza 9-3900. The company, jointly owned by the American Cyanamid Company and the Texas Company, manufactures ethyleneoxide, ethyleneglycol and other ethylene chemicals at Port Neches, Tex.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Animal fats, Milan, Italy (DW-3).

Chemicals, Athens, Greece (DW-2, manufacturers only).

Cosmetics, Athens, Greece (DW-2, manufacturers only).

Information concerning manufacture of glassware, matches, toilet soap, cosmetics, plastics, pharmaceutical products, Colombo, Ceylon (DW-1).

Machinery, raw materials and information for chemical and pharmaceutical production, Athens, Greece (DW-2).

Methyl methacrylate, Milan, Italy (DW-3).

Oil seeds, Milan, Italy (DW-3).

Pharmaceutical products, Athens, Greece (DW-2, manufacturers only).

Vegetable oils, Milan, Italy (DW-3).

Proprietary Ass'n Hears Gov't Policies Criticized

Severe criticism of the policies of Federal agencies in restricting the sale and use of medicinal items was voiced by Dr. F. J. Cullen, executive vice-president of the Proprietary Association of America, at the recent sixty-seventh annual meeting of the organization in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

"Undoubtedly," Dr. Cullen said, "many of the products that are being questioned by the Federal agencies are not dangerous as purported; and, on the other hand, products that are stated to be worthless may have definite therapeutic value. In my opinion, it is the responsibility of the manufacturers of prescription type products, as well as of packaged medicines, to determine once and for all whether or not the ingredients used are efficacious and safe, when used as directed."

As an example of the type of restriction placed upon the sale of medicinals by the government, the speaker pointed out that "for many years physicians have prescribed various types of glandular substances for oral use, but the Federal agencies have stated that the products used in this manner are worthless, and are removing them from the market. In other words, these agencies are now dictating to the physician the type of medicine he may prescribe."

Beardsley Reelected President

Walter Beardsley, president of Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Ind., was reelected president of the association for the 1949-50 year. Other officers returned to their former positions were:—First vice-president, Lupton Patten, president of the Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; second vice-president, E. T. T. Williams, Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo.; third vice-president, S. M. Rising, J. H. Guild Company, Rupert, Vt., and secretary-treasurer, A. K. Barta, Washington.

Lunsford Richardson, Vick Chemical Company, was elected to the executive committee to fill the unexpired term of William Y. Preyer, of the same company, who has resigned. James B. Braun, Murine Company, was elected to a three-

—*Continued on page 57*

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Association Meetings

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 11-16.

American Association for Advancement of Science, Vancouver, B. C., June 13-18.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 13-15.

American Chemical Society, Atlantic City, N. J., September 18-23.

American Electroplaters Society, Schroeder hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., June 27-30

American Gas Association, Palmer House, Morrison and Sherman hotels, Chicago, October 17-20.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 4-7.

American Petroleum Institute, Chicago, November 7-10.

American Plant Food Council, Mount Washington hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., June 19-22.

American Society for Testing Materials, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 19-22.

American Soybean Association, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., September 6-8.

American Standards Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 11-14.

Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 25-29.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, October 25.

Canadian Gas Association, Bitwin Inn, Lake of Bays, Ontario, June 16-20.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, Niagara hotel, Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 24.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, Spring luncheon meeting, Astor hotel, June 23; annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 22-25.

Electrochemical Society, LaSalle hotel, Chicago, October 12-14.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Atlantic City, N. J., October 5-8.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 3-5.

Independent Natural Gas Association of New York, Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., October 31.

Independent Petroleum Association of America, Blackstone hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., October 2-4.

Institute of Food Technologists, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., July 10-14.

International Congress of Biochemistry, Cambridge, England, August 19-25.

International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, Mexico City, Mexico, October 23-29.

International Gas Conference, London, England, June 15-17.

International Union of Chemistry, Amsterdam, Netherlands, September 6-10.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Drake hotel, Chicago, June 13-14.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, Stevens hotel, Chicago, June 20-22.

National Association of Retail Druggists, Seventy-First Regiment Armory, New York, September 18-22.

National Butane-Propane Association, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., September 19-21.

National Fertilizer Association, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 13-15.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 31-November 2.

National Lubricating Grease Institute, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., October 3-5.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 31-November 1.

National Pest Control Association, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., October 17-19.

National Petroleum Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, September 14-16.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Ambassador and Ritz-Carlton hotels, Atlantic City, N. J., October 8-13.

Navy Industrial Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 28.

North American Gasoline Tax Conference, Tahoe Tavern, Lake Tahoe, Calif., September 7-10.

Pacific Chemical Exposition, San Francisco Civic Auditorium, November 1-5.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore Hotel, New York, October 24-26.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 31-November 2.

Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, June 16-17.

Society of Chemical Industry, Manchester, England, July 11-15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, September 14; annual meeting, Commodore hotel, December 7.

Western Conference on Packaging, Packing and Shipping and Western Packaging Exposition, San Francisco Civic Auditorium, August 9-12.

Superphosphate Makers Elect

The International Superphosphate Manufacturers Association elected R. Standaert, of Belgium, president for the 1949-50 year at its recent annual meeting in Copenhagen. Other officers chosen were:—Vice-presidents, R. Audouin, of France; B. Colbjornsen, of Sweden; F. G. Clavering Fison, of the United Kingdom; H. Stevenius-Nielsen, of Denmark and J. D. Waller, of Holland, and secretary, R. M. Collins. Plans were announced for a series of technical meetings, to be held in Milan in October.

APMA Told Combined Contact Committee Should be Reorganized

Reorganization of the combined contact committee of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association and the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, so as to strengthen and streamline it, was strongly urged by Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, APMA president, at the association's forty-second annual meeting, held in The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., on June 9 to 11. In its present form, he added, the committee is too large and unwieldy to achieve maximum efficiency.

Dr. Klumpp, president of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, also proposed a combined medical section, composed of physicians and scientists of both organizations to consider problems arising out of differences of opinion concerning therapeutic claims and the actions of drugs.

"The combined contact committee of the two associations has proved to be a valuable instrumentality for the exchange of technical information between the committee of revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia, the National Formulary committee and the Food and Drug Administration," Dr. Klumpp said. "I recommend that this group, representing the industry as a whole, undertake a more extensive program of studies in the future and extend the scope of its activities.

Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp

"By and large, the scope of the contact committee should be confined, as it has been largely in the past, to questions bearing on identity, strength, quality, purity and methods of assay of drugs and their designation on labelling."

For some time, Dr. Klumpp declared, it has been the opinion of many in the industry that an extension of the present cooperative relationship between our industry and the Federal Food and Drug Administration would be in the public interest and serve as a distinct advantage to the government and the drug industry in their respective tasks.

Consultation on Problems

"I believe," he said, "that there are many regulatory problems that can be solved on an industry-wide basis. In my opinion, many legal actions can be avoided by prior consultation and conference between representatives of the government and of industry. I am sure that the objectives of good government can be accomplished more often than in the past by informal notification and conference, than by initial legal steps.

"It seems to me very important for our industry to study and express itself concerning common problems in this area, as well as in the sphere of identity, strength, quality and purity of drugs, which has been covered with reasonable success in the past."

Merger Not Favored

Emphasizing the spirit of cooperation that has been achieved by the two groups, Dr. Klumpp declared he did not favor a merger into one industrial association. He commented that due to such cooperation during the past year brand names were codified and the first joint industry publication on the subject was issued. He expressed the opinion it was "a wholesome thing for two groups to consider industrial problems independently and come to their own conclusions. We are more likely to arrive at the truth this way than otherwise," he said.

At the opening of his annual address, Dr. Klumpp commented on the growth of APMA, whose membership now totals 201, an all-time high. He declared the time had come for the association to engage a full-time general secretary and stated that he also recommended the board of directors appoint an executive committee "to exercise a more specific and detailed control over the every-day conduct of our association affairs."

Waksman Gets Award

At a special ceremony on the opening day, Dr. Selman A. Waksman, discover of streptomycin, received the association's 1949 Research Award for noteworthy scientific achievement.

In his acceptance address, Dr. Waksman disclosed that the government had once judged the research leading to streptomycin as "offering no immediate promise" and passed up the opportunity to subsidize the development of the drug. He added that he and his coworkers owed their greatest support to "an industrial organization."

"It is said that only a war can stimulate great scientific developments," Dr. Waksman declared, "and that only considerable government support may make such achievements possible. This certainly did not play any part whatsoever in the solution of the streptomycin problem. No government support was forthcoming, although we actually asked for it.

"We were told that our investigations were of a purely theoretical nature and offered no immediate practical promise and, therefore, were hardly to be considered on a level that would justify support from government funds."

Collaboration with Industry

Dr. Waksman said that the great progress of streptomycin was due to the collaboration between a group of enthusiastic research workers in a small university laboratory and an industrial group who appreciated the great practical potential of such investions and were willing to place their staff chemists, pharmacologists and engineers in helping to solve the practical or applied aspects of these problems.

Presiding over the award ceremonies was Dr. Russel J. Fosbinder, president of the Maltbie Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., and chairman of the APMA research board.

Dr. Fosbinder declared that with the advent of atomic power man is at last face to face with an instrument of science that may, on the one hand, covert the world into a Utopia or, on the other hand, be used as a terrible weapon for self-annihilation.

"This association," he said, "through its established desire to recognize and honor outstanding achievements in the realm of medical and related sciences, is forming a pattern in the sphere of international human relations designed to foster and perpetuate all that is good in scientific endeavor."

The presentation address was made by Dr. Randolph T. Major, vice-president and scientific director of Merck and Co., who was closely associated with Dr. Waksman during the development of streptomycin. His topic was "Selman Waksman—Scientist, Teacher and Benefactor of Mankind."

Pharmaceutical Industry Sound

The economic panorama of the pharmaceutical industry stands out today in bright colors that indicate underlying basic soundness, Howard B. Fonda, senior vice-president of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Tuckahoe, N. Y., declared in opening a round-table discussion of management problems.

"Each of us can keep it that way and even add to its brightness," he said. "This can be done if you will adopt the following formula:—

"First, stop telling everybody your business is off. Second, quit asking the other fellow how business is, because if he tells you it is good you think him a liar because he is not consoling you.

"Third, list all the things that you have been doing in the past few years, other than cutting prices and giving an extra discount, to get your business. Fourth, list all the things to do to get more business.

"Sit down and analyze, not only your business but yourself. If you don't, you won't be with us next year and we don't want that to happen."

Basic Management Policies

James L. Rogers, president of the Central Pharmacal Company, Seymour, Ind., declared that the formulation of basic management policies under changing conditions should be started by adoption of certain philosophical attitudes toward current conditions and trends.

Acceptance of these attitudes will not solve the problems, he said; at best they merely represent the starting point. He

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CMRA Elects New Officers for 1949-50

George W. Russell, manager of the new product development department of the American Cyanamid Company, New York, was elected president of the Chemical Market Research Association at its annual meeting held in the Biltmore hotel, New York, on June 9. He succeeded S. P. Gibson, jr., manager of the market research division of the Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York.

Kenneth Burger of the Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, was elected vice-president, and E. H. Bohle of the Jefferson Chemical Company, New York, was re-elected treasurer. Fritz Von Bergen of the Westvaco Chemical Division of the Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, and Paul Weller of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., were elected, respectively, corresponding secretary and recording secretary.

George W. Russell

Elected as councilors-at-large were R. B. Schneider of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., and A. J. Fisher, jr., of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. of New York.

The meeting was featured by discussions on the synthetic glycerin and chlor-alkali industries, and papers on market research in the textile industry and the overseas market research problem.

M. W. Leland, manager of the economic research department of the Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, traced the growth of the synthetic glycerin industry from its beginning in the early thirties until the present day.

Laboratory Production in 1936

It was first produced in the laboratory in 1936, Mr. Leland said, and pilot plant material was available a year later. The price of glycerin was very low at that time however, and the high capital required for developing the synthetic product was not regarded as a good risk, according to the speaker.

Mr. Leland revealed that even during the war, when there was concern regarding the adequacy of glycerin, the cost in terms of manpower and construction materials meant the deferring of development of the new industry.

Immediately following the war, he said, the whole program was again reconsidered and the study of the engineering aspects, markets and economics were reviewed and expanded. Some of the factors considered were demand, supply and competition.

"All of this study was used to arrive at a forecast of the average price for glycerin for a period of years in the future," he said, "and it was possible to develop better ideas on the magnitude of fluctuations in this market. It was then possible to review the costs in relation to these prices and to get an indication of how good an investment risk the construction of a plant would be. The risk was a marginal case.

"While the direct costs of our synthetic glycerin were indicated to be low, the capital cost was indicated to be quite

—Continued on page 75

Oil Trades Ass'n Plans Annual Outing June 28

The Oil Trades Association of New York will hold its thirty-third annual sports outing at the Pelham Country Club, Pelham Manor, N. Y., on June 28. A series of twenty-five prizes has been arranged for golfers and swimming and other forms of recreation will be available for nongolfers. Luncheon will be served from noon until 2 p.m., and dinner is at 7:30 p.m.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

June 10, 1949

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acenaphthene, m.p. below 92.5 C., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C. dms., works lb. .50 - —

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
tanks, works lb. .09½- .10

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib, dms lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib, dms lb. .38 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb. .22 - .23½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - .24½
smaller lots lb. .26 - .27½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .12½- —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½- —
fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —

Acetoacetorthoanisidide, dms., wks., 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.75 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., works lb. 1.15 - —
fib, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.15 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb 40 —
l.c.l., works lb 45 —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 1.20

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.30 1.85
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb .75 —

Acetoactoparaphenetidide, d m s., 500 lbs. or more, works. lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.90 - —

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .50 - .60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 - .47

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —

Acetic, com'l or redist., 23%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.11.50 - —
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs.15.50 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls. same basis. lb. .48 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis

Adipic, fib, dms., works lb. .26½- —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 1.10

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs lb. .20 .22

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots. kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 1.75
l.c.l. E. works 100 lbs. 2.15 2.85

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 43 —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .54 - —

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 1.43

Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.135.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.180.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.185.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.111.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.90.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.135.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.140.00 - —
bbls, c.l., works ton.110.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.155.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 160.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.86.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.95.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.140.00 —

Acid, boric, tech., 99½%, powd., less ton lots, same basis. ton.145.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broener's bbls. lb. 1.34 - 1.45

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 —
tankcars, works lb. .33 —

Cacodylic, bots. lb.12.00 -13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 6.00 6.75
synth., dms lb. 5.25 - 8.00

Capric, tech., dms lb. .50 .50½

Caprylic, 99%, dms lb. .50 .50½

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .21 .22

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03 —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½ .04½
tanks, works lb. 02½ —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - .27
USP, 5 lb. bots. lb. .32 —

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 3.00 4.00

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c per lb. higher
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 —
smaller lots lb. .28½ —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .65 .66

Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .22¾- .25¾
double, dist., dms lb. .24¾- .25¾

Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .10 Nom.

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .09½- .10½

Cresylic, com., coaltar, high boil 50% (210°-215°), c.l., frt. equald., works gal. 1.11 - 1.16
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - 1.19
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
low boil, 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, c.l., same basis gal. 1.16 - 1.21
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.19 - 1.24
tanks, same basis gal. 1.10 - —

Acid, cresylic, dom., petroleum, 185°C to 205°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 1.005 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.025 1.045
tanks, same basis gal. .925 —

190°C to 220°C non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .93 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .95 .97
tanks same basis gal. .85 —

210°C to 240°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .745 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .765 .785
tanks, same basis gal. .665 —

235°C. to 271°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .62 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 .74
tanks, same basis gal. .62 —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works. lb .35 —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .22 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —

F, bbls., works lb 1.73 1.78

Folic, bots., fib, ctns., kilo or more gram. 2.00 —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .14½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. 30 31

Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 1.48

Gamma, bbls. lb. 1.20 1.30

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 .31
dms lb. .14 —
kgs. lb. .16 —

Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb lots, works lb. 2.30 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 - —

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.15 - —

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .73½- —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.69 —
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 2.85

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .38 —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .34 .36
34%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .35 .37

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic)

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.00 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .35 - —

Acid, hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .19 .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
30%, steel dms., works lb. .08½- .09
70% steel dms., works lb. .15¾ .16¼

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. 084 —
tanks, Belle, W Va., 100% basis lb. 085 —

Hypophosphorus, USP, djns lb. .75 - .77

J, bbls., works, 20% basis lb. 2.64 2.87

L, bbls., works lb. .80 .93

Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 18
smaller lots lb. .17 .19
80%, bbls., 20 bbls. or more, lb. .28½- —
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾ —
10 or less lb. .20¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3370- .3400

tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs.11.85 —

NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 .72

Laurent's, bbls lb. .87 —

Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .28 - .28½
60%, dms. lb. .25 - .25½

Linseed oil, reg dist., dms lb. .3180- .3230
water white dms lb. .3480- .3530

Maleic, powd., dms lb .30 .31
Anhydride (see M).

Malic, dms. lb. 47 —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 2.10

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .03 .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, dms., 85%-92%, works lb. .92 - .95

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .22½- .23½
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .18 - .19

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.18.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, E. works ton.20.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
tanks, E. works ton 25.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- 09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.

Myristic, dist., dms lb. 45 Nom.

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .15 —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)

(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).

(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).

(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).

(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms lb. 88 .91

Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 8.30

Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36° cbys. c.l., E works 100 lbs. 5.00 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 6.10
38°, cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.60
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 7.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 .13½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 .18
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming)

Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14¾- .15
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼- .15¾

Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼ 21¾

Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., 100 lbs., works lb. 3.75 —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.85 4.00

Para-aminosalicylic, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb.15.00 -16.00
smaller lots lb.15.15 -19.00

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).

Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. .87 —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb 92 95

Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12¼ Nom.

Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 .66

Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 1.75

Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).

Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral.
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered		
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	No.	number
		E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
		F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales			powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
				pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	fus.	fused	redist.	redistilled
C	centigrade	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
		i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight			ret.	returnable
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
c.l.	car lots			s.d	single distilled
cns.	cans	imp.	imported	S. E.	southeast
col.	color	incl.	included	secs.	seconds
com'l	commercial	indust.	industrial	s.g.	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated	kgs.	kegs	ship't	shipment
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	solut.	solution
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	s.u.	standard unit
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than car lots	synth.	synthetic
cs.	cases	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
ctns.	cartons	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	USP	U S Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders			vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point		
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	N.	nitrogen	W	west
dextro.	dextrorotatory	nat.	natural	w.w.	water white
dist.	distilled			whse	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Phosphoric—Alphanitronaphthalene

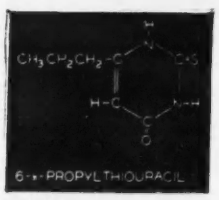
Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. lb. .10½- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Picric, tech., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
NF, bbls. lb. .42 - —
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls. lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb 3.45 3.60
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.97 - 3.00
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - .58
Soybean oil, single dist., dms lb. .1140 -.1220
double dist., dms lb. .1240 -.1340
Stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .14½- .15½
single pressed, bgs lb. .14 - .15
triple pressed, bgs. lb. .16¾- .17¾

Acid, succinic, bbls., cryst., purified, works lb. .90 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .65 - .75
Sulphanilic, CP, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., bbls., works lb. .65 - .75
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton. 13.75 - —
66°Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton. 17.00 - —
93%, tanks, E. works ton. 18.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .13¼
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton. 19.00 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .10¼- .11¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250 lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .34½- —
smaller lots lb. .35 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .36 - —
small, dms lb. .38 - .40
imported, kgs lb. .34 - .36

Acid, thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.80
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .65 - .75
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works, l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
c.l., tanks lb. .13½- —
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Aconite leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .70 - .75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots. oz. 27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 85.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .55
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip lb. 2.60 - 2.80
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls. lb. 2.26 - 2.30
powd., bbls. lb. 2.31 - 2.35
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)

Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, dms. lb. .60 - .88
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 - .50
Butyl, normal, ferment., Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E. lb. .14½- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14 - —
Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.80 - 3.55
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .34½- .35
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .38½- .44
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .25 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorizations by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .33½- .34
l.c.l., same basis gal. .37½- .43
tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .31½- .32
l.c.l., same basis gal. .35½- .41
tanks, same basis gal. .22 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .34½- .35
l.c.l., same basis gal. .38½- .44
tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .32 - .32¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 - .41¼
tanks, same basis gal. .22½- —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .34½- .35
l.c.l., same basis gal. .33½- .44
tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Special solvent (see Alcohol, denat., proprietary).
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .16½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .17½
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - .15
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - .16½
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- .14
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. 17.40½-17.41
l.c.l., same basis gal. 17.44½-17.50
tanks, same basis gal. 17.31 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .30½- .31
l.c.l., same basis gal. .34½- .40
tanks, same basis gal. .21 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.37½-18.38
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.41½-18.47
tanks, same basis gal. 18.28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. 18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .27¾- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .32½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .22½- —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .24 - —
NF, 99%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .35½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .25½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 2.40 - —
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
works lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
works lb. .06½- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs. lb. .13½- .14½
Allyl bromide, coys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, cape, cs. lb. .24 - .25
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb. .70 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .41 - .42
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld. lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .37 - —

PROPYLTHIOURACIL FOR THYROTOXICOSIS



Propylthiouracil (6-n Propylthiouracil) is a notable addition to thyrotoxicosis therapy. Propylthiouracil has proved to be as effective as Thiouracil on far lower dosage levels and it does not exhibit the undesirable side effects of the related compound. In addition, it is well tolerated by patients previously exhibiting sensitivity to Thiouracil. For more complete information about Propylthiouracil, write for Calco Technical Bulletin No. 720.

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Sodium Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine N.F.
Sodium Sulfapyridine
Sulfabenzamide
Sodium Sulfabenzamide
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
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Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F.
(and Sodium Salt)
Folic Acid
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
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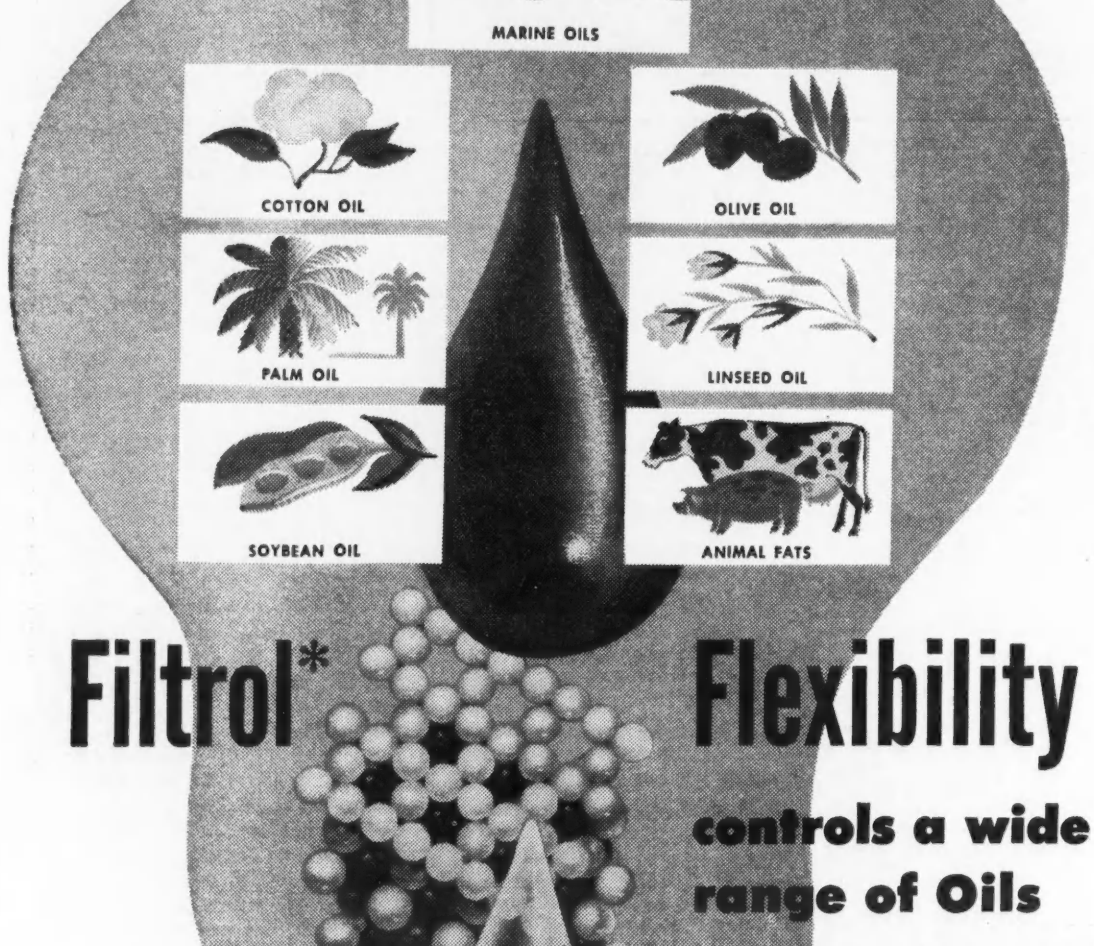
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo.600.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.600.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .30 - .40
Alum, ammonia, gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
USP, burnt, bbls. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾- .08
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
USP, hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, bbls lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0365- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¼- .07¼
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .0650- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0690- —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
Aluminum formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.50.00 -54.00
l.c.l., works ton.72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼- —
contract, works lb. .20¼- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼- —
contract, works lb. .17¼- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .79½- —
contract, works lb. .76½- —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .43 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .27 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 1.7% frt alld. lb. .24½- .25
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .43¾- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12½ —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
Aluminum oxide, crystalline, flour, classified, 500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .56
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb.13.50 - —
jars, works lb.15.00 -17.00
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms lb. .39½- —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .96 - —
standard, dms lb. .64½- —
rubber comp., dms lb. .48½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .44½- —
varnish, standard, dms lb. .49 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drs., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. drs., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Aluminum sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
powd., dms., works lb. .32 - .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .85 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, ctns., dms., works lb. .50 - .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Aminophylline, USP, bots., kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton.74.00 -85.00
pure, cyls., extra lb. .17 - .21
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.77.50 - —
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.50
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.76.00 -85.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.95 - —
white, gran., ngs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works. ton.80.00 -81.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.00
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.302.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.355.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.360.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works, dms lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18 - .18¼
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .37
dms. lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms, lb. .18½- .22
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .18 - .19
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb 3.96 - 4.00
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb. .40½- —
kgs., works lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, metal grade, kgs lb. .90 - —
chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
A.C.S., grade, dms lb. .88 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works ton.58.00 -59.00
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.46.00 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .30¾- —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - .29
dms., 100 lbs., lots lb. .27 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.212.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.265.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.270.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½- .28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - 1.28
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, 28%, dms lb. .21 - .31
paste, dms lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens ton.45.00 -48.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys lb. 1.70 - 2.25
commercial, same basis lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Thiosulphate, jars lb. .32 - .36
Amphetamine hydrochloride, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Phosphate, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Miss. R lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Mercaptan, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .76 - .81
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, cns., dms lb. .77 - .82
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .70 - .80
imported, bls lb. .98 - 1.00
Angostura bark, bls lb. .48 - .50
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .13 - .13½
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Syrian, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .80 - 1.00
90%, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .85 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .29 - .30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .38½- —
Needle, cs lb. No stocks.
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .35¾- .36
l.c.l., works lb. .36¾- .37



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SPECIAL Filtrol PRODUCTS OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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Antimony salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss ..... lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 62-64%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, USP, dms ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, USP, bots. ..... oz. 23.20 - 23.70
Archil extract, bbls ..... lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb. .22 .25
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 6.10 6.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo kilo. 140.00 - 150.00
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 18.00 - 18.50
Arnica, flowers, bls ..... lb. .45 - .90
root, bls. ..... lb. 1.45 — —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs ..... lb. .13 .16
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb. .80 - .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls lb. No stocks.
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06 —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06¾ - .07
Asafetida, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canadian mines ton. 88.00 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton. 79.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 59.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 52.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 49.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 35.50 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 31.00 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 30.00 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 31.00 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 28.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 31.00 - —
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery ..... gal. .09½ - —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery ..... gal. .09½ - .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ton. 36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines ton. 31.00 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ton. 36.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
process form, bgs., works lb. .05¾ - .13
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration,, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 23.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ..... ton. 22.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots. ..... oz. 13.50 - 15.00
Sulphate, USP, bots. ..... oz. 10.35 - 12.00

B

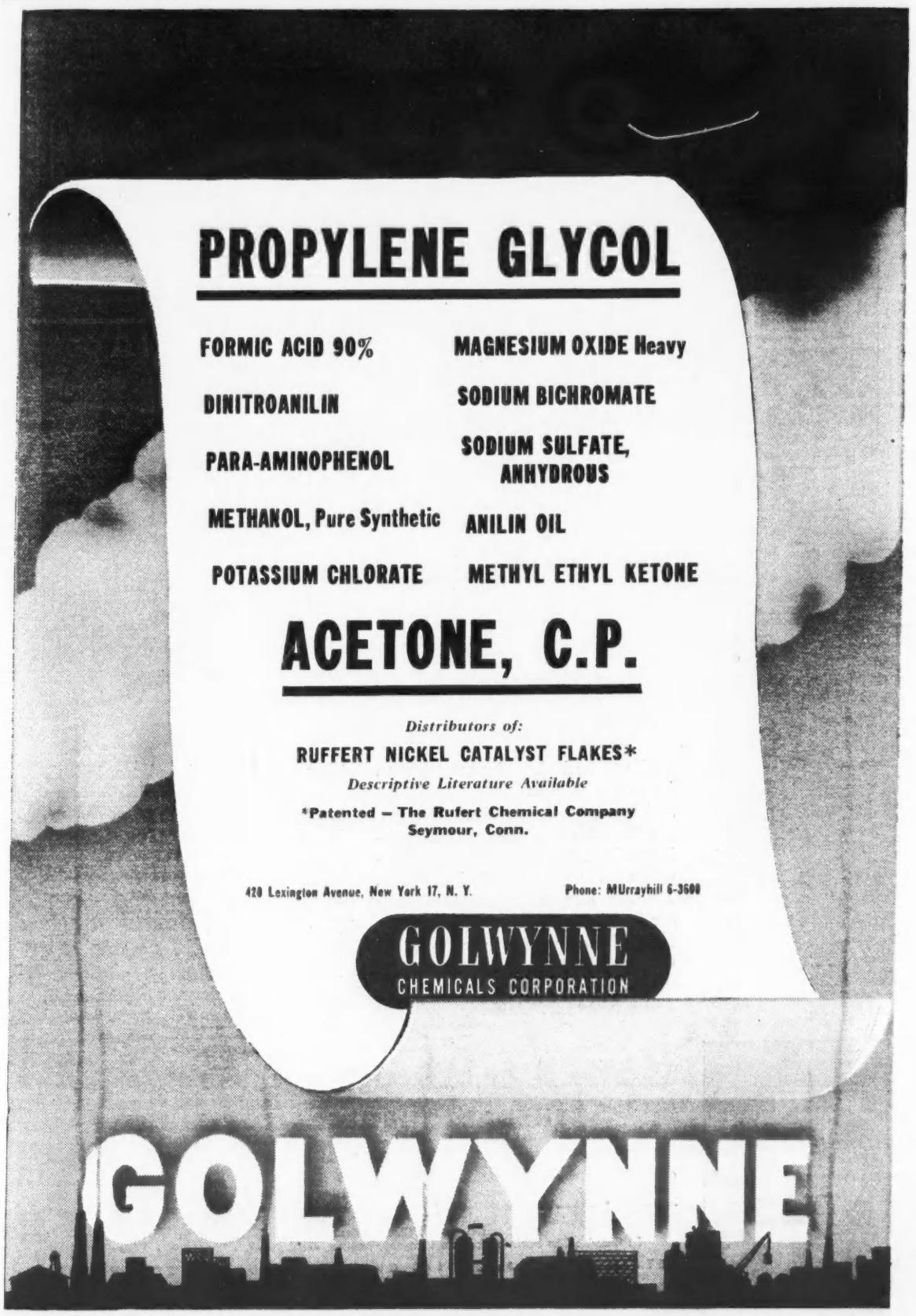
Bacitracin, bulk, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .40 - —
10,000 units ..... vial. .78 - —
50,000 units ..... vial. 2.86 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs ..... lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bgs ..... lb. .53 - .55
Barbital, USP, dms. ..... lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms. ..... lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton. 72.50 - 80.00
smaller lots, works ..... ton. 82.50 - 90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works. ..... lb. .25½ - .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms ..... lb. .17 - .18
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... ton. 100.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ..... lb. .31½ - .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. ..... lb. .09 - .09¼
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. ..... lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11½ - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .34 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .35 - .36
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls ..... lb. .12½ - .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ..... ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 - 12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ..... ton. 35.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton. 36.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ..... ton. 49.65 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ..... ton. 20.00 - —
Barberry bark, bgs. ..... lb. .12 - .13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls ..... lb. .85 - 1.10
Root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 8.50 - 10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton. 11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. ..... lb. .68 - .90
tech., cbys., dms. ..... lb. .45 - .55
Benzal chloride, cbys., works ..... lb. .19 - .25
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma, bgs., dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29¾ - —
dust, dry, 50%, 6% gamma, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .19 - —
wet, 50%, 6% gamma, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .20½ - —
Benzidin base, bbls ..... lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, cns ..... lb. 3.25 3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich gal. .21 —
Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio. gal. .20 - —
Benzophenone, dms. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Benzothiazyl disulfide, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots lb. .35 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. eq. lb. .20½ - .21
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - .22
Peroxide, pure, 4lb. ctns., works. lb. .90 - 1.05

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms. ..... lb. .60 - 1.00
dms. ..... lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .88 - 1.00
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - .20½
high grade, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 3.45 - 4.00
Formate, cns ..... lb. 1.84 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. ..... lb. 1.55 2.30
Salicylate, bots. ..... lb. 1.55 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots. ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots ..... lb. 8.90 9.00
Berberine bisulphate, cns. ..... lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. ..... lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. ..... lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls. ..... lb. .28 - .35
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works. lb. .21 23½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21½ 24
Betamethylnaphthalene, m.p., 32°C., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - —
Benzoate, fib dms., works ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. .73 .80
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
98%, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. 1.85 - —
Beth root, bls. ..... lb 45 - .50
Biotin, cryst. ..... gram. 12.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb. 3.95 - —

Bismuth citrate, USP VIII, jars lb. 3.27 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb. 4.16 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb. 1.85 - —
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb. 3.97 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb. 4.60 - —
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms ... lb 4.70 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..... lb. 2.80 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. ..... lb. 4.90 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.30 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.80 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point ..... lb. .17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .14½ - .23½
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .0740 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse, ... lb. .11¼ - .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0832 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13¾ - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .09½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .09 - —

Antimony Salt—Bleaching Powder

Black, carbon, furnace, semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .07½ - —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse .... lb. .1125 - .1170
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. 10¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., works ..... lb. .0160 - 0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root, bls. ..... lb .12 - .13
bark of root, bls. ..... lb. .32 - .33
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls. ..... lb. .78 - .82
Tree bark, bls ..... lb. .28 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton. 77.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 85.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 90.00 - —
N. Y. whse ..... ton. 108.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 95.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ..... ton. 113.00 - —
pulp, 66¾%, bbls., c.l., works, ton. 67.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton. 73.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —



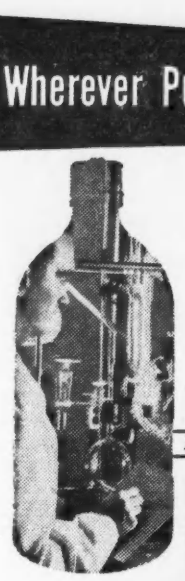
Blood, Dried—Calcium Cyanide

Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 8.00 • —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit-ton. 8.00 • —
soluble, bgs., c.l. .....lb. .17 • .19
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 • .25
Bloodroot, bls. .....lb. .55 • .65
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis .....lb. 1.90 • —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis .lb. 1.10 • —
Celestial, bbls., same basis .....lb. .15 • .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis .....lb. .45 • —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 • —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 • 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis .....lb. 3.00 • 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis .lb. 4.20 • —
Milori, bbls., same basis .....lb. .45 • —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis .lb. .60 • .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis .lb. 3.75 • —
Tungstic .....lb. 4.00 • —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis .lb. .51 • —
Prussian, bbls., same basis ....lb. .45 • —
soluble, bbls., same basis ....lb. .45 • —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis .lb. .39 • —
Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis .lb. .23 • .26½
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis .lb. .14 • —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis .lb. .19 • .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls .lb. 3.75 • —
Tungstic, bbls. .....lb. 3.75 • —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis .lb. 1.24 • —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis ....lb. 2.60 • 2.70
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls. .....lb. .45 • .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls .....lb. .09 • .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago .....ton.75.00 • —
junk, bulk, same basis ....ton.50.00 • 52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works .ton.65.00 • —
Chicago, works .....ton.65.00 • —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E works .ton.75.00 • —
Chicago, works .....ton.70.00 • —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works .ton.65.00 • —
Chicago, works .....ton.65.00 • —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls .....lb. .14 • .16
Borage flowers, bls .....lb. .43 • .45
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works .ton.70.50 • —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. .ton.115.25 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.120.25 • —
bbls., c.l., works .....ton.90.50 • —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. .ton.135.25 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.140.25 • —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.64.00 • —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.61.25 • —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. .ton.106.00 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.111.00 • —
bbls., c.l., works .....ton.81.25 • —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. .ton.126.00 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.131.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.57.25 • —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 • —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. .ton.80.00 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.85.00 • —
bbls., c.l., works .....ton.55.25 • —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. .ton.100.00 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.105.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.31.25 • —
powdered, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works .ton.40.25 • —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.85.00 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.90.00 • —
Borax, tech., powd., 99½%, bbls., c.l., works .ton.60.25 • —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. .ton.105.00 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.110.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.36.25 • —
Borax packed in kgs. is $4# per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point .lb. .15 • .21
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .16 • .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies .lb. .21 • —
1,000 lbs., same basis .....lb. .23 • —
single pkgs., same basis .lb. .28 • —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd .lb. .19 • —
Bromoform, USP, bots. .....lb. 1.50 • 1.70
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 • —
Bromstyrol, bots .....lb. 4.85 • 5.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A), Gold, litho., cans, dms., works .lb. .50 • .60
moulding, cans, dms., works .lb. .80 • 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works .lb. .95 • 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works .lb. .60 • .65
Broomtop, bls. .....lb. .25 • .30
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works .lb. .12½ • —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works .lb. .03 • .03¼
Sap, crystals, works .....lb. .12 • —
powdered .....lb. .13 • —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works .lb. .03¾ • .14¾
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04 • .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 • .12½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04¼ • .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works .lb. .04¾ • .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works .....lb. .05 • .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. .lb. .05¾ • .07¾
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06 • .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾ • .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 • .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works .....lb. .09¾ • .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs .....oz. .40 • .50
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs .....oz. .30 • .40
Bryonia root, bls. .....lb. .30 • .35
Buchu leaves, bls .....lb. .83 • .85
Buckthorn bark, bls .....lb. .16 • .18
cut and sifted, bls .....lb. .25 • .27
Berries, bgs. .....lb. .85 • 1.00
Burdock, root, bls .....lb. .20 • .30
Butamene, cyls., refy .....lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .11½ • —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 .gal. .03½ • —
Butternut bark, bls .....lb. .20 • .30
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., cl., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss .lb. .15½ • —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .16½ • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .14 • —
tankwagons, same basis .lb. .14½ • —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis .lb. .15½ • —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .16½ • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .14 • —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis .lb. .15½ • —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .16½ • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .14 • —
secondary dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss .lb. .12½ • —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .13 • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .11 • —
Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss., 1¼c. per lb. higher.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works .....lb. .20½ • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .21½ • —
tanks, works .....lb. .19½ • —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works .lb. .60 • —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies .lb. .42½ • —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .43½ • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .41 • —
Laurate, dms., works .....lb. .42 • —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works lb. .60 • —
cns., works .....lb. .63 • .67
P-4, cns., works .....lb. .65 • —
Myristate, dms., works .....lb. No prices.
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 • —
Phenylacetate, dms .....lb. 2.00 • 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd .....lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies .lb. .32 • —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .33 • —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

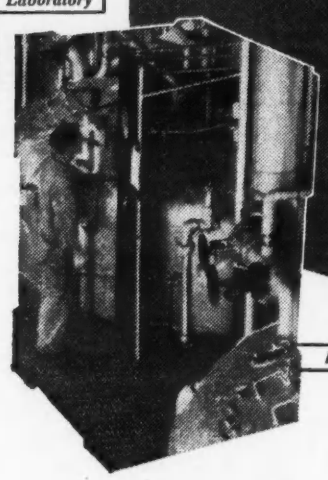
C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium bromide, jars .....lb. 2.49 • 2.80
Iodide, jars .....lb. 5.10 • —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 • —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd .....lb. 2.15 • —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more .lb. 4.75 • 5.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more .lb. 5.00 • —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more .lb. 3.00 • —
Hydrobromide, bots. .....lb. 6.50 • —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures ....lb. .65 • .66
Calamine, USP, dms .....lb. .27 • .29
Calamus root, dom., bgs .....lb. .27 • .30
imported, bleached, bls .....lb. .70 Nom.
peeled, bls .....lb. .30 • .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works .gram. 4.00 • —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works .gram. 4.40 • —
less than 1,000 s.u. works .gram. 4.80 • —
In edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more .10 • —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works .unit. .11 • —
less than 1,000 s.u., works .unit. .12 • —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd .100 lbs. 3.00 • 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. .lb. .10½ • —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .11½ • —
Bromide, NF, jars .....lb. .75 • .85
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd .ton.121.00 • —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars .lb. .28 • .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .ton.22.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis ....ton.37.00 • 67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tank-cars .ton. 9.00 • —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis .ton.20.00 • —
l.c.l., works, same basis .ton.30.00 • 50.00
USP, gran., bbls .....lb. .30 • —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald .... lb. .29½ • .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 • .80

Wherever Purity Counts . . . REMEMBER—



Laboratory



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BAKER & ADAMSON Reagents

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

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In Wisconsin: General Chemical Company, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.

In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal* • Toronto* • Vancouver*

SETTING THE PACE IN CHEMICAL PURITY SINCE 1882

*Complete stocks are carried here.

Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls., dms. lb. .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hydride, dms., works lb. .90 —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm. 24.00 - 28.50
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis. cs. 19.75 - 21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .80 - .83
Iodide, jars lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms lb. .37 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld. lb. .23¾ - .24¼
Pantothenate, dextro, jars gram .07½ - —
Phenolsulphonate, dms. lb. .59 - .60
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.10 - 7.45
feed grade, bgs., 10 tons, works. ton. 105.00 - —
one ton or over, works ton. 115.00 - —
less than one ton, works ton. 125.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .05¾ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .06¼ - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. works lb. .24 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - .34
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
luminous tins, works lb. 1.25 - —
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, dms., works lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bis lb. .50 - .85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms lb. 1.82 - 1.83
fine powd., dms lb. 1.97 1.98
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, NF, monobromated, dms., kgs lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural lb No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) lb. .44½ - —
smaller lots lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
smaller lots lb. .60 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .78 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .79 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.30
powd., bxs lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Russian, bgs lb. 5.00 - 5.25
powd., bxs. lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal. 1.02 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs. lb. .17½ - .17⅞
Dutch, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works. lb. 1.75 - —
fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Carbinol butyl, normal (see Alcohol, amyl, refined)
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼ - —
5-gal. dms., same basis lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾ - —
Dioxide, cyls lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .09 - .11⅛
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - —
W. of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b. stock points lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
NF, cbys lb. .17 - .19
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC.
Carbromal, NF, dms., ton lots, works lb. 4.25 - —
100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - —
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs., lb. 3.25 Nom.
medium, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Coorges, cs., futures lb. 2.20 - 2.25
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs., futures lb. 2.42 - 2.45
Indian, cs. lb. 3.00 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs., futures lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
bulk grain quantities gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,550,000 A units per gram gm. .67½ - —
tins, works gm. .62 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram lb. .70 - —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn cn. .85 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram lb. 37.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram lb. 7.87 - —
20,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .32 - —
dms., works milli. units. .30 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .50 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 10.00 - 16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .28 - .30
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .20 Nom.
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .28 Nom.
imported, acid-precip., ground, bgs. or more lb. .18 Nom.
Cashew nut liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J. lb. .21 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .22¼ - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .24¼ - —
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick, bls. lb. .27 - .28
broken, bls. lb. .24 - .24½
short stick, bls lb. .23 - .24
China, Canton, rolls, select, cs. lb. .11½ - .12
broken, bls. lb. .09½ - .10
Honan, rolls, scraped, bls. lb. .15 - .15½
broken, bls lb. .14½ - .15
unscraped, bls. lb. .14 - .15
broken, bls. lb. .13½ - .14
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .25 - .28
medium, bls lb. .35 - .35½
thin, bls lb. .40 - .41
Cassia bark, Chinese, Yunnan, rolls, scraped, bls. lb. .15 - .15⅛
broken, bls. lb. .14½ - .15
unscraped, bls. lb. .13½ - .14
broken, bls. lb. .13½ - .14
Buds, China, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Cassia fistula, bskts lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports long ton. 110.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 24.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 12.00 - 45.00
synthetic, cns lb. 22.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works. lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.00 - —
Catnip, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .24½ - .25
Indian, bgs. lb. .22½ - .23
futures, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - .40
granules, ctns., same basis lb. .42 - —
molding composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .51
regular black, cms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .59
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .54
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .49
Cellulose butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .49 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .50 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works. lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .54 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .54 - —
43% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .57 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .58 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56 - .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .48
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100 lb. lots, works lb. 1.75 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .02⅞ - .05½
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 32.50 - 40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 30.00 - —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs. lb. .45 - .48
Roman, bls lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32⅛
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone, NF, bbls lb. .23 - —
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works ton. 49.80 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 51.80 - —
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works. ton. 46.80 - 59.00
lump, bulk, c.l., works ton. 38.80 - 43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works ton. 41.80 - 45.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., ogs., c.l., works, South ton. 40.00 —
l.c.l., works. ton. 50.00 - 60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 35.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0465 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0495 - —
tanks, works lb. .0375 - .0390
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1105 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1170 - .1180

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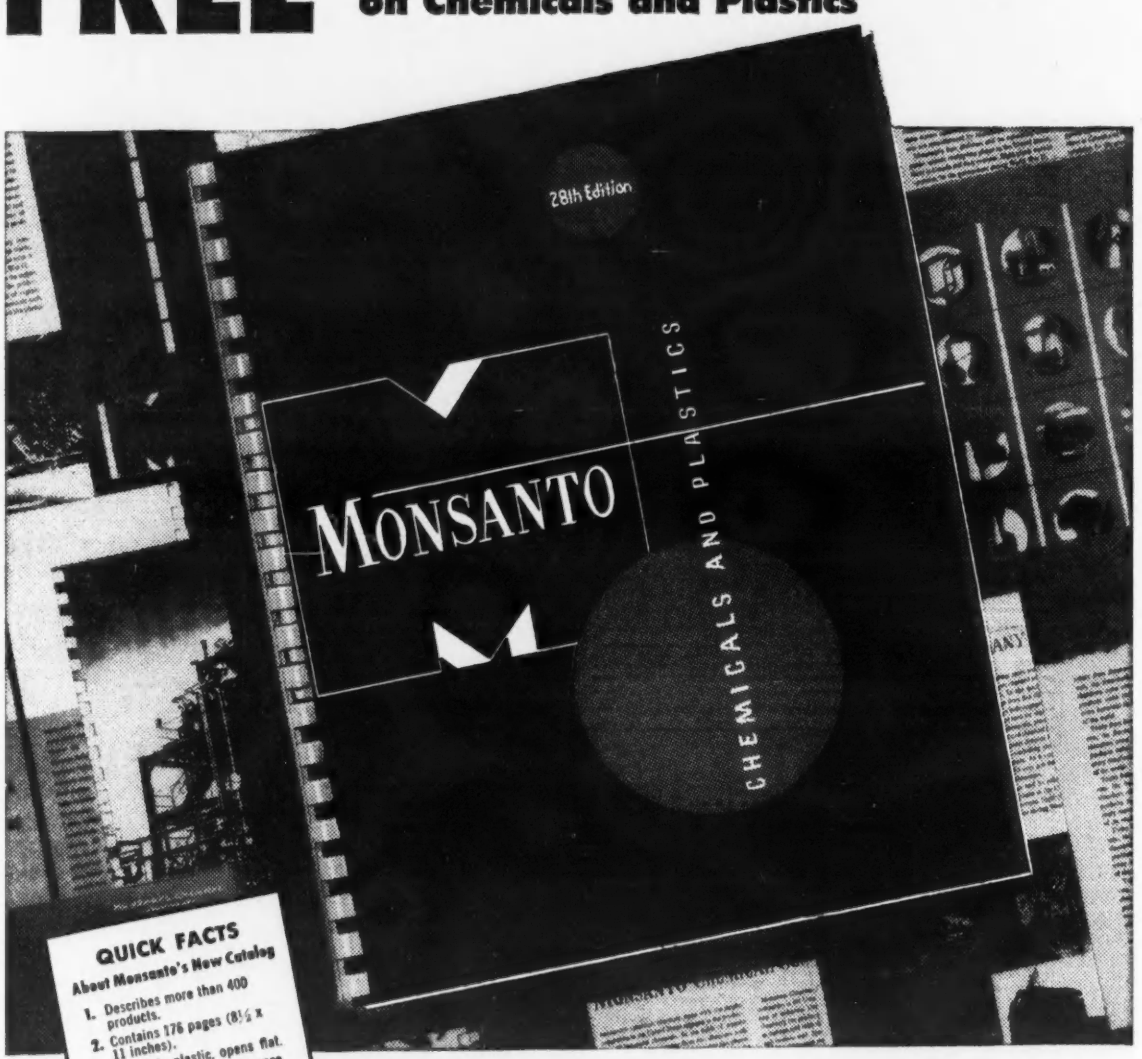

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China Clay—Cyclohexylamine

China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton 13.50 - 14.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 9.50 -10.00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10 00 -12.00
l.c.l., works ton 11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
imported, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila net ton 16.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock ton 45.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 50.00 -55.00
Chloral, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Hydrate, USP, jars lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - —
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l., stock points lb. 1.05 - 2.00
refined, dms., stock points lb. 1.20 - 2.15
Chlorinated paraffin, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13½
Rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works lb. .07 - .12
l.c.l., stock points lb. .09 - .19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, obls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.40 - —
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld lb. .91 - —
100-lbs., same basis lb. .93 - —
25-lbs., same basis lb. 1.18 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.50 - —
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 - —
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works lb. 2.20 - —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works, lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks
solut., 7%, bbls., cs lb. .08 - .08½
8½%, bbls., cs. lb. No stocks
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chromium).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, bbls. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 7.65 - 9.24
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs lb. 1.26 Nom.
broken, bgs lb. .45 - .50
yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 oz. oz. .55 - —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .69 - —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs oz. .42 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works lb. 4.70 - 5.05
Standard, dms., works lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinchophen-sodium, standard, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms lb. .83 - .90
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1, bls lb. .18 - .19
Citral, bots., cns lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 2.50 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.20 - 4.75
Civet, bots oz. 5.50 -15.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .17 - .17½
futures, bls. lb. .19 - .19½
Zanzibar, bls lb. .24 - .24½
futures lb. .22½- .23
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs lb. .55 - .65
imported, bgs. lb. No stocks
CMC, purified, high vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .65 - .75
low and medium vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - .72
tech., low vis., dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .32 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .24½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .14½- —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .25½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .27 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal .15½- —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .93½- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.65 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Chloride, kgs., works lb. .91¼- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs lb. .91¼- —
Hydrate, bbls lb. 2.13 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs lb. 2.13 - —
Cobalt, linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms. lb. .57 - —
solid, 8½%, Co, dms lb. .66½- —
8% Co, dms lb. .62½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .37¼- .37½
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .78¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs lb. 1.38 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs lb. 1.31½- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms lb. .22¾- —
Sulphate, bgs. lb. .68¼- —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt salts, prices are on dlvd., basis
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .39 - .41
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls. lb. .24 - .26
Blue, root, bls lb. .17 - .19
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz. 145.00 - 160.00
Colchicum seed, bgs lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .24 - .25
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .25½- .30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .35 - .40
Colombo root, bls lb. .18 - .23
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .33 - .35
Condurango bark, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .65 - .69
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 55%, bbls lb. .218 - .252
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .25½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls. lb. .48 - —
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Hydrate, dms., dlvd E Miss lb. 27½ - .28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .17 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾- .23¼
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .25 - .28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls lb. .33 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls lb. .45¾- —
12.5% Cu, bbls lb. .44½- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .24½- .27½
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .26½- .29¾
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb 24¼ - 27¼
Quinolate lb. 3.50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.00
CP, cryst., gran., dms., works. lb. .12¾- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 11.90 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .181- —
l.c.l., works lb. .205- —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .10 - .26
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports ton. 150.00 - —
Atlantic or Gulf ports ton. 155.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures lb. .06 - .06¼
Italian, bgs lb. .05½ Nom.
Moroccan, bgs lb. .06½- .07
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.63 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.68 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .15 - .18
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.63 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .30 - .31
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E. ton. 56.00 -59.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 Nom.
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .29½- —
smaller lots lb. .30 - .31
Imported, kgs lb. .24 - .26
Creosote, beachwood, bots., cbys. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works gal. .16 - .19½
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .20 - —
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .35
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .142⅝- .148
l.c.l., same basis lb. .147⅝- .151
tanks, same basis lb. .135 - —
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .145⅝- .150⅝
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .153⅝
tanks, same basis lb. .137⅝- —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l works lb. .16½- .20
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 -11.00
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .30 - —
extract liquid 1% rotenone, dms., works gal. 1.50 - —
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .40 - .45
powd., cs. lb. .50 - .55
Culvers root, bbls lb. .55 - .65
Cumene, dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks gal. .53 - .56
Cumin, seeds, Persian, bgs lb. .24 - .24½
Turkish, futures, bgs lb. .21½- .22
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .06½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk unit-ton. 2.88 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09½- .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .13
tanks, works lb. .08 - .11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .28
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .34 - —

From SHELL CHEMICAL in trial-lot quantities

ACROLEIN

$CH_2=CH-CH=O$

A VERSATILE, EXTREMELY REACTIVE INTERMEDIATE

PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight	56.06
Specific Gravity 20/4°C.	0.8389
Melting Point	—86.9°C.
Boiling Point	52.7°C.
Flash Point, Tag Open Cup	Below 0°F

Colorless . Soluble in alcohol and ether

REACTIONS OF THE CARBONYL GROUP

Reactant	Conditions of Reaction	Products of Reaction
KCN	Glacial acetic acid in ether solution	$CH_2=CH-CH(OH)-CN$ acrolein cyanohydrin
Malonic acid	Pyridine solution	$CH_2=CH-CH=CH-COOH$ 2,4-pentadienoic acid
Acetic anhydride	In presence of acid	$CH_2=CH-CH(O-C-CH_3)-O-C-CH_3$ acrolein diacetate
C_2H_5MgBr	Grignard solution	$CH_2=CH-CH(OH)-C_2H_5$ 1-penten-3-ol
HCl (dry)	Low temperature	$Cl-CH_2-CH_2-CHO$ β-chloropropionaldehyde

REACTIONS OF THE DOUBLE BOND

Furan	Presence of SO_2 and high temperature	2-furanpropionaldehyde and 2,5-furandipropionaldehyde
Cyclopentadiene	Elevated temperatures	2,5-endomethylene-1,2,5,6-tetrahydrobenzaldehyde
RSH	—	$R-S-CH_2-CH_2-CHO$ β-alkylthiopropionaldehyde
Phenol	In presence of acid or dilute alkali	aldehyde type resins

● Acrolein, a highly reactive unsaturated aldehyde, offers an almost unlimited variety of reaction possibilities.

Characterized by two functional conjugated groups, Acrolein has significant new-product potentialities. The olefinic bond and the carbonyl group may react independently, simultaneously, or successively.

Some of the products of the many possible Acrolein reactions are listed here. If you are working with any of these intermediates, we suggest that you investigate the feasibility and economics of the Acrolein route. We will be glad to discuss any possible use of Acrolein in your processes.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

EASTERN DIVISION
500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18

WESTERN DIVISION
100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6

LOS ANGELES HOUSTON ST. LOUIS CHICAGO CLEVELAND BOSTON DETROIT NEWARK

Cyclopropane, USP, 2 lb. cyls, works, cyl. 40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works ..... cyl. 10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots .. gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots ..... gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots ..... gal. .30 - —

D

2, 4-D, fib., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .83 - .90
Damiana leaves, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Dandelion root, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51½- —
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .49½- —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .21 - .34
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works .. ton. 44.15 -55.75
Rock, paper bgs., works ..... ton. 34.25 — —
Degras, common, bbls ..... lb. .10½ - .13
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls .... lb. .21 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls ..... lb. .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd lb. .33 Nom.
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper bgs., c.l. .100 lbs. 7.12 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.27 - —
Canary, paper bgs., c.l. .... 100 lbs. 6.86 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.24 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.01 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. .... 100 lbs. 7.06 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.34 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.11 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. .. 100 lbs. 6.71 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.09 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 6.86 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs., 17c. higher.
Potato, bgs ..... lb. .10½- .10¾
Dextrose, USP, dms ..... lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots .. 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl)
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .34 - —
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .30 - —
Dianisidin, dms ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast .. ton. 50.00 -52.00
California ..... ton. 33.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast ton. 62.00 - —
California ..... ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton. 90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast .. ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast .. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast .... lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms, c.l., works, lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .69½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .67½- —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .57½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .55½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .54 - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½- .52½
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .52½- .53½
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .49 - .50
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .58 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .56 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works ..... lb. .75 - .80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works .. lb. .38 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., E .... lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .37½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .35 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .51½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .50 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .34½- .35½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35½- .36½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26 - .27½
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .27 - .28
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .24½- .26
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .71 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .65 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss .. lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms ..... lb. .46 - .57
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt .alld. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .26½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .24½- —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 50 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots .. kilo. 260.00 -300.00
Digitalin, cryst., oots ..... gram. 15.00 -18.00
powd., bots ..... oz. 25.00 -30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms. ..... lb. .80 - 1.25
Diglycol laurate, dms ..... lb. .34 - .36
Oleate, light, dms ..... lb. .26 - .28
Stearate, dms ..... lb. .27 - .29
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43½- —

Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials, gram. .80 - —
wholesalers, vials ..... gram. .64 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms .. lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks ..... lb .12½- —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .05½- —
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .41 - —
Dillseed, natural, bgs ..... lb. .10 - .10½
dewhiskered, bgs ..... lb. .10½- .11
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .25 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .72½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .73 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .71 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret., dms., works ..... lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% .. lb. .38 - —
tanks, works, basis 100% .... lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l ..... lb. .21 - .25¾
l.c.l. ..... lb. .25 - .26¾
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald .. lb. .50 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls ..... lb. .16 - .23
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms ..... lb. .14 - .18
Dinitrophenol, bbls ..... lb. .28 - .32
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms ..... lb. .07 - .09
refd., dms ..... lb. .17 - .21

Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .41 - —
Diorthotoiylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd .. lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .23½- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms, incl., c.l., works, South .. gal. .35 - .53
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .36 - .55
N. Y. whse ..... gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC, gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .53 - .62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns., dms, lb. .43 - .48
Diphenylamine, bbls. ..... lb. .26 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .39 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .40 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Dipropyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —

Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock .. ton. 64.00 -66.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .26 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .24 - —
40%, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .60 - .65
Dodecyltoluene, c.l., dms., works .. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls ..... lb. .20 - .22
imp., NF, cut, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls ..... lb. .12 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs ..... lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.25
reeds, cs ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ..... lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. ..... lb. 17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. .... lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. ..... lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns. ..... lb. 35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ... lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns. ..... lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ..... lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns. ..... lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns. ..... lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns. ..... lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. .... lb. 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns. ..... lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns. ..... lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.10

BORNYL ACETATE 95% 97%

Now offered at a history-making low price! Bornyl Acetate, naturally present in Oil Pine Needles Siberian (Abies Siberica) is ideal in Compositions where a fine, fresh Pine note is desired. Felton's Bornyl Acetate is liquid at room temperature and is stable in soap. NOW it is not necessary to compromise with the harsh, crude Iso-Bornyl Acetate. *Use Bornyl Acetate by Felton!*

■

BORNYL PROPIONATE pure

A Bornyl ester, long-lasting and refined of odor for new and better Pine Needle effects. Bornyl Propionate, long known and used by master perfumers, now, because of its new low price and ready availability, recommends itself to the attention of perfume compounders in every price field.

■

MANUFACTURERS OF FLAVORS, ESSENTIAL OILS AND AROMATIC CHEMICALS

FELTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
599 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn 6, N. Y.
Branches in Boston • Philadelphia • San Francisco • Los Angeles • St. Louis • Chicago • Montreal • Toronto

Dyes, Coaltar, Certified Colors—Ethyl Silicate

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	13.55	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7, cns.	lb.	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns.	lb.	5.70	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	20.70	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
No. 9, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	2.25	—
No. 12, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 17, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 18, cns.	lb.	24.00	—
No. 21, cns.	lb.	4.70	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 28, cns.	lb.	24.65	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	17.45	—
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 2, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 8, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	9.15	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	14.65	—
No. 37, cns.	lb.	13.55	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

20 Chrysodine G.	lb.	.59	—
27 Orange G.	lb.	.71	—
31 Amido naphthol red G.	lb.	.59	—
36 Alizarine yellow 2G.	lb.	.82	—
40 Alizarine yellow R	lb.	.97	—
57 Amido naphthol red 6B	lb.	.97	—
79 Ponceau R	lb.	.68	—
151 Orange II	lb.	.44	—
165 Red lake C	lb.	1.05	—
176 Red lake A	lb.	.80	—
179 Azo rubine	lb.	.95	—
180 Diamond blue 3B	lb.	.84	—
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.85	—
202 Chrome blue black R	lb.	.62	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.72	—
208 Sulphon acid blue R	lb.	.83	—
216 Acid alizarin red B	lb.	.77	—
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.82	—
246 Naphthol blue black	lb.	.73	—
278 Benzo fast red SBL	lb	2.96	—
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra	lb.	1.00	—
299 Diamond black F	lb.	1.38	—
304 Nerol 2B	lb.	1.83	—
326 Benzo fast orange S	lb.	1.57	—
332 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.78	—
365 Chrysophenine	lb.	2.14	—
382 Diamine scarlet B	lb.	1.56	—
401 Diamine black BH	lb.	.58	—
406 Benzo blue 2B conc	lb.	.93	—
419 Diamine fast red F	lb.	1.05	—
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.82	—
448 Benzo purpurine 4B	lb.	1.08	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF	lb.	1.48	—
561 Trisulphon brown B	lb.	1.78	—
581 Direct deep black EW extra.	lb.	.81	—
593 Diamine green B	lb.	.60	—
598 Congo brown G	lb.	1.20	—
620 Sun yellow	lb.	.84	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype):

639 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.77	—
640 Tartrazine	lb.	1.34	—
655 Auramine	lb.	1.69	—
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.93	—
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.35	—
667 Brilliant milling green B	lb.	3.27	—
671 Glaucine	lb.	1.54	—
680 Methyl violet B	lb.	.95	—
681 Crystal violet	lb.	1.91	—
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.51	—
720 Chrome azurol B	lb.	3.60	—
729 Victoria blue B	lb.	2.68	—
737 Wool green S	lb.	2.14	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	3.85	—
814 Chloramine yellow	lb.	2.76	—
841 Safranine	lb.	2.58	—
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78	lb.	.56	—
922 Methylene blue GXX	lb.	1.28	—
969 Hydron blue R	lb.	.72	—
978 Sulphur black T extra	lb.	.28½	—
1027 Alizarin VI	lb.	.64	—
1034 Alizarin red S	lb.	2.30	—
1054 Alizarin saphiro B	lb.	2.59	—
1078 Alizarin cyanine green	lb.	2.61	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.13	—
1086 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	1.96	—
double paste	lb.	3.92	—
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.72	—
1101 Caledon jade green	lb.	2.32	—
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, single double paste	lb.	2.52	—
double paste	lb.	2.13	—
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.72	—
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.08	—
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
double paste	lb.	3.29	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype):

1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb.	1.54	—
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste	lb.	1.57	—
p-4 Acid anthracine brown P.G.	lb.	2.48	—
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb.	1.25	—
p-24 Benzo fast black L	lb.	1.94	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.55	—
p-202 Zambesi black V	lb.	1.07	—
p-244 Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.37	—
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.74	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works at warehouse.

Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	72	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	79	—
Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.44	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.80	—
Red 4 B, conc	lb.	1.22	—
Yellow, C	lb.	1.05	—
FN, conc	lb.	1.08	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Auramine, O	lb.	1.66	—
Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.08	—
Jet	lb.	1.08	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb	1.44	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.76	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.54	—
Y, extra	lb.	.58	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	2.84	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	1.80	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	3.97	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.66	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.08	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.76	—
Orange, acid, Y, conc	lb.	.43	—
Rhodamine, azo- R, extra, conc.			
Rhodamine, R, extra, conc	lb.	3.97	—
Scarlet, crocein, MOO	lb.	1.33	—
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.32	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	1.99	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.83	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	45	.55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.15	1.20
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06½	.07
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.25	.28
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.35	.36
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.46	.47
select, bndls.	lb.	.60	.65
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	38.75	42.00
Ephedra herb, bls	lb.	.18	.37
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anny-drous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.98	—
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.75	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots	gram	.60	.70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	1.40	1.50
Eserine, bots	oz.	55.00	56.00
Salicylate, USP, bots	oz.	38.75	39.75
Sulphate, bots	oz.	60.00	61.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.095	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102	—
tanks, works	lb.	.085	—
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works.	lb.	16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.00	—
75 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.56	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.50	—
Anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns	lb.	.75	.80
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
synthetic, dms. incl., frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04½	—
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs	lb.	1.03	1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10½	—
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.10¾	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.47½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.48½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.46	—
Benzoate, dms	lb.	.68	—
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works	lb.	.70	—
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.39	.41
Butyrate, bots	gal.	4.75	—
cns., works	lb.	.65	.70
dms., works	lb.	.60	—
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride, tech., tanks	lb.	.13½	—
USP, bbls., cyl	lb.	.20	.23
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.30	3.00
Formate, dms	lb.	.35	4.27
Iodide, bots	lb.	4.00	—
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Methacrylate, M-2, dms., works	lb.	.60	—
cns., works	lb.	.63	.67
P-2, cns., works	lb.	.65	—
Myristate, dms., works	lb.		No prices.
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.40	2.00
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)			
40% available SiO_2, dms., works.	lb.	.59	—

Another Celanese First!

Flake FORMALDEHYDE

A general purpose paraformaldehyde in commercial quantities at half current market price

- **A new type of paraformaldehyde, suitable as a controlled source of formaldehyde for most industrial purposes.**
- **Cuts manufacturing costs by:**
  - **greatly reducing water removal**
  - **allowing larger reactor charge**
  - **providing greater reactivity**
- **Permits profitable manufacturing operations formerly too expensive with paraformaldehyde and impractical with formalin.**
- **Easier handling and storage . . . no special facilities needed.**

Celanese* flake formaldehyde opens the way to new developments in the resin and organic synthesis fields. Its greater reactivity and absence of inhibitor allows easier combination with most resin forming chemicals, without undesirable side reactions. Other advantages include uniform reactivity and assay, improved water solubility, non-dusting form, no buffering salts. Other forms of paraformaldehyde will shortly be made available.

Write to Product Development Department for samples and further information.

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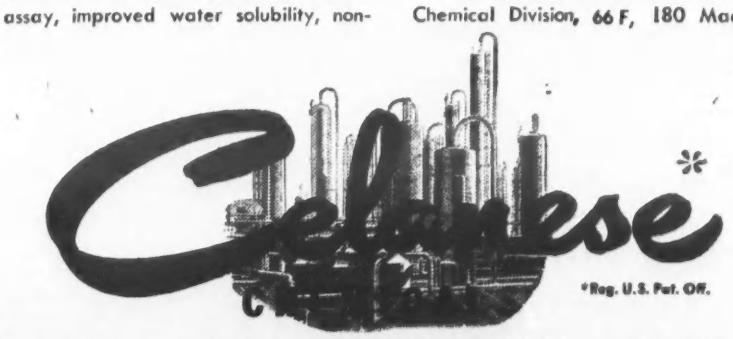


ALCOHOLS • ALDEHYDES • GLYCOLS • KETONES • ACIDS • SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS

Ethylaniline, dms ..... lb. .60 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks ..... lb. .13 - —
Ethylcellulose, 5lb. dms., 5,000 lbs., works ..... lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .54 - .62
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies ..... lb. .09½- —
W. of Rockies ..... lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies ..... lb. .10½- —
W. of Rockies ..... lb. .11½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies ..... lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies ..... lb. .09 - —
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works ..... lb. .23¾- .25
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24¾- .26
tanks, works and frt. equald. or alld. ..... lb. .15¾- 16¾
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works ..... lb. .50 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .50 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. ..... lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. ..... lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots ..... oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls ..... lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more ..... lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lo. 1.75 - 2.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bls ..... lb. .11 - .14
Eugenol, prime, USP ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Euphorbia pil., herb, bls ..... lb. .13 - .14

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ..... ton. 20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ..... ton. 11.75 -12.50
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 18.00 -20.00
Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works. ..... ton. 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs ..... lb. .09¾- .10½
French, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .11½- .12½
futures, bgs. ..... lb. .10¼- .10½
Moroccan, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .11½
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate).
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works ..... lb. .11 - —
water-white, cs., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns ..... gal. 32.50 -33.00
Oregon, bbls ..... gal. 2.35 - 2.45
Fishberries, bgs ..... lb. .24 .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area ..... ton. 150.00 Nom.
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area ..... ton. 155.00 Nom.
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area ..... ton. 142.50 Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls. ..... lb. .45 .47
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines ..... ton. 47.50 - —
l.c.l., mines ..... ton. 49.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines ton. 42.00 - —
noncontract, c.l., mines ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ..... ton. 47.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines net ton. 39.00 -41.00
washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 35.00 -37.00
85%, bulk, c.l., mines ..... ton. 34.00 -36.00
80%, bulk, c.l., mines ..... ton. 33.00 -35.00
less than 80%, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 32.00 -34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works ..... lb. .0570- —
l.c.l., E. works ..... lb. .0620- —
tanks, E. works ..... lb. .0370- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works ..... lb. .0350- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited.

Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines ..... ton. 30.00 - —
Tex., mines ..... ton. 27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ..... ton. 2.00 - 4.00
tmp., bgs., c.l. ..... ton. 30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks ..... lb. .22 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .38½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —

G

G salt, bbls ..... lb. .59 - .60
Galangal root, bls. ..... lb. .14 - .15
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock ..... lb. No stocks.
Extract, bbls ..... No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 74-76 octane, tanks. ..... gal. .10375- —
Bayonne, 76 octane, tanks. ..... gal. .116 - —
Gulf coast, 74-76 octane, tanks. ..... gal. .10 .11
Group 3, 74-76 octane, tanks. ..... gal. .10 - .10375
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74-76 octane, leaded tanks ..... gal. .12 - —
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks ..... gal. .0525- —
Gelatin, silver label, cs., works ..... lb. 1.20 —
Geisemium root, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
Gentian root, bls ..... lb. .13 - .16
grd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .18 - .20
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.75
prime ..... lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns ..... lb. 2.65 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Root, African, bls ..... lb. .28 - .29
Cochin, bleached, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
unbleached, bgs. ..... lb. .20 Nom.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. .38 Nom.
No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .34 - .35
No. 3, bgs ..... lb. .33 - .33½
Rhattoon, bgs. ..... lb. .31 - .32
Ginseng root, cs ..... lb. 12.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.00 — —
l.c.l., bgs., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.25 2.50
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest ..... lb. .14½- —
40-65, bgs., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
65-90, bgs., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
95-145, bgs., c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .22½- —
145-180, bgs., c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .25 - —

Bone glue, l.c.l., prices, 1c. higher than c.l.

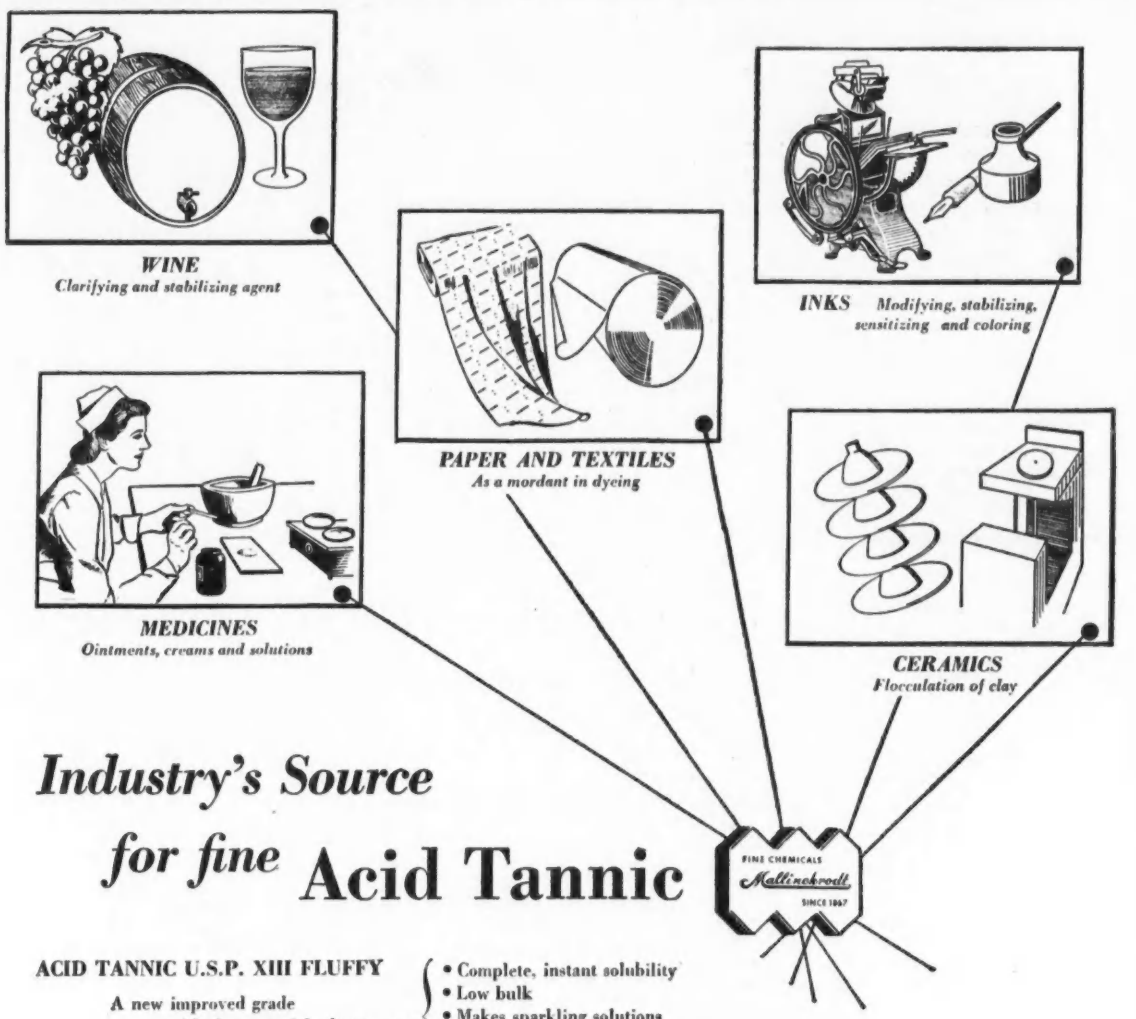
Glue, bone, ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
pulverized, 50-60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., (50,000 lbs.) same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24 - .25
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .25 - .26
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26 - .27
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .27 - .29
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28 - .30
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29 - .31
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30 - .32
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .31 - .33
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - .35
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .33 - .36
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - .37
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35 - .38½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - .40
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 - .41

Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- .18¾
soapylye, 80%, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15¼- .18¼
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .23½- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .23¾- —
refined, BP, 93%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .25 - —

Ethylanalin—Grease

Glycerin, refined, USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .24¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24½- —
..... lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24⅝- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .23⅝- —
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms ..... lb. .28 - .30
Stearate, dms. ..... lb. .38 - .40
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots ..... oz. 22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots ..... oz. 20.00 -20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs ..... lb. .40 - .41
Goldenseal root, bls ..... lb. 3.65 - 4.00
powd., bxs ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots ..... oz. 13.50 -14.00
USP IX, bots ..... oz. 14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .28½
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd ..... lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse ..... lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. ..... lb. .16 - .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse ..... lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse ..... lb. .21 - .22
No. 2 whse ..... lb. .23 —
Grease, house, loose, dlvd ..... lb. .04¾ Nom.
White, choice, loose ..... lb. .05¼ Nom.
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose ..... lb. .05½- —



Industry's Source for fine Acid Tannic

ACID TANNIC U.S.P. XIII FLUFFY

A new improved grade with these special advantages:

- Complete, instant solubility
- Low bulk
- Makes sparkling solutions
- Takes less warehouse space
- Free from foreign odors

ACID TANNIC is supplied in three grades

	Appearance	*Particle Size*	*Bulk*
U.S.P. XIII Fluffy	Pale-yellow Powder	100% passes No. 100 Sieve	About 65 fl. oz./lb.
U.S.P. XIII Powder	Light-yellow Powder	100% passes No. 180 Sieve	About 25 fl. oz./lb.
XX Technical Powder	Brownish-yellow Powder	100% passes No. 100 Sieve	About 25 fl. oz./lb.

Our Research Laboratory has worked closely with users of Acid Tannic for many years. Our experience and information may help solve your problems. They are at your service for the asking.

Write for Mallinckrodt Product Data Sheets on *Acid Tannic in Wine Making, Acid Tannic—General.* A request on your company letterhead will bring you a free ¼ lb. sample.

82 Years of Service to Chemical Users

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works

Mallinckrodt Street, St. Louis 7, Mo.
72 Gold Street, New York 8, N. Y.
Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Los Angeles
Montreal • Philadelphia • San Francisco

Uniform, Dependable Purity

Green, Brilliant—Linalool

Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs.,works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .36 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .37¾- —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .38½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .39½- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .39½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .42½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .45¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .46¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .12¾- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .13½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .14¾- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .15½- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .15½- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .16 - —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .16½- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .17½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .18¾- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .19¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .24¾- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¼- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .26 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .26½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .27½- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis lb. .28¾- —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are ecualized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld lb .33 - .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs lb 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Guaiac resin, cs lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. No prices.
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, dms lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .12 - .14
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A)
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .45 - .50
Camphor (see C)
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs lb. .18 - .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .13½- .15
Manila, loba, B, bgs lb. .25 - .27
C, bgs lb. .23 - .24½
CBB, bgs lb. .19 - .20
CNE, bgs lb. .13½- .15
DBB, bgs lb. .18 - .20
DK, bgs lb. .13 - .14
dust, bgs lb. .07 - .08
soft, MA, bgs lb. .11 - .13½
WS, bgs lb. .21 - .22
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18½- .20½
nubs, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs. lb. .17½- .19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .35
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs lb. .28 - .30
A/E, bgs lb. .22 - .23
dust, bgs lb. .08½- .09½
E, bgs lb. .13½- .14½
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .09½- .10½
nubs & chips, bgs. lb .07½- .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .12½- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .09½- .10½
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .09½- .10½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs lb. .25 - .27
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .32 - .34
No. 2, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
No. 3, bgs. lb. .10 - .12
dust, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
seeds, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
Elemi, cns lb. .21 - .22
Ester, um-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W Va lb. .17 - .17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc lb. .17 - .17¾
Euphorbium, cs lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs lb. .98 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1 lb. .51 - .52
No. 2 lb. .47 - .48
No. 3 lb. .39 - .40
Kauri, bgs lb. 31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .35 - .37
Mastic, cs lb 2.25 - 2.30
Myrrh, cs lb .35 - .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Gum, talha, bgs lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.25
No. 2, cs lb. 2.40 - 2.65
No. 3, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.25
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme., Texas, frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.18.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, Akron, N. Y., frt. equald
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N.H., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .50 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 2.85 - 3.05
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls lb. .23 - .25
ground, bxs lb. .28 - .30
powder, bxs lb. .30 - .32
white, whole, bls lb. .35 - .43
powder, bxs lb. .37 - .45
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.65 - 1.75
bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½ —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works lb. No stocks.
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, lb. .38 - .40
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .21 .23
Henna leaves, bls lb. .25 .27
powd., bbls., bgs
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .12½- .13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls. 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C lb. .25½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .26½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs., or more, same basis lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39½- —
Diphosphate, USP, bots kilo.500.00 - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .13½- .14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb .29 - —
Hexyleneglycol (see Methylpentanediol).
Hexylresorcinol, USP, 100 lbs. up, frt. alld lb.19.00 - —
works lb.19.00 .27.75
smaller lots, frt. alld lb.20.00 .21.50
works lb.20.00 .33.50
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib. dms., works, 50 kilos. kilo.120.00 - —
1-5 kilos kilo.130.00 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF oz.16.00 -18.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls. lb .40 .45
Horehound, bls. lb. .12 .15
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .14 .17
Hydrastine, bots oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrochloride, NF oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cans, works lb. .30 .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½- .19½
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms lb. .90 - —
tech., dms. lb. .70 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.35 - 6.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots oz.34.00 -38.00
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots oz.14.00 19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .56 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .48 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .30 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .25 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .44 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Ichthammol, NF, bots lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls lb. 74½- .85
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, bots lb. .23 - —
Indol, CP, bots lb.17.00 -19.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd lb. 5.00 —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse. Staten Island lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.65
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms. lb. 6.40 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 5.25 -12.30
beta, cns. lb. 7.05 6.50
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs lb. 2.68 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.30 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.40 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.50 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
powd., bgs. lb. 4.65 - 4.90
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .18 - .19
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. 17 —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP, dms., works lb. .06¾- .08¼
solut., 42 Be, 100% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .79
Gluconate, NF, dms lb. .85 - .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb 4.25 - 4.35
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 3.66 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .21¼ - 21¾
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4%, Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l lb. .34 - —
ton lots lb. .35 - —
less ton lots lb. .36 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.52.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.57.50 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.29.50 - —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb. .80 .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms. lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .97 1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .82 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns lb. No prices.
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with allo-isoleucine, dms., works lb.28.00 -35.00
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl)
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works, c.s. lb 24 - —
l.c.l., works lb 25 - —
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - .55
Resin, powd., bxs lb 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs. lb .09 - .18
Tar, USP, dms lb .40 - .65

K

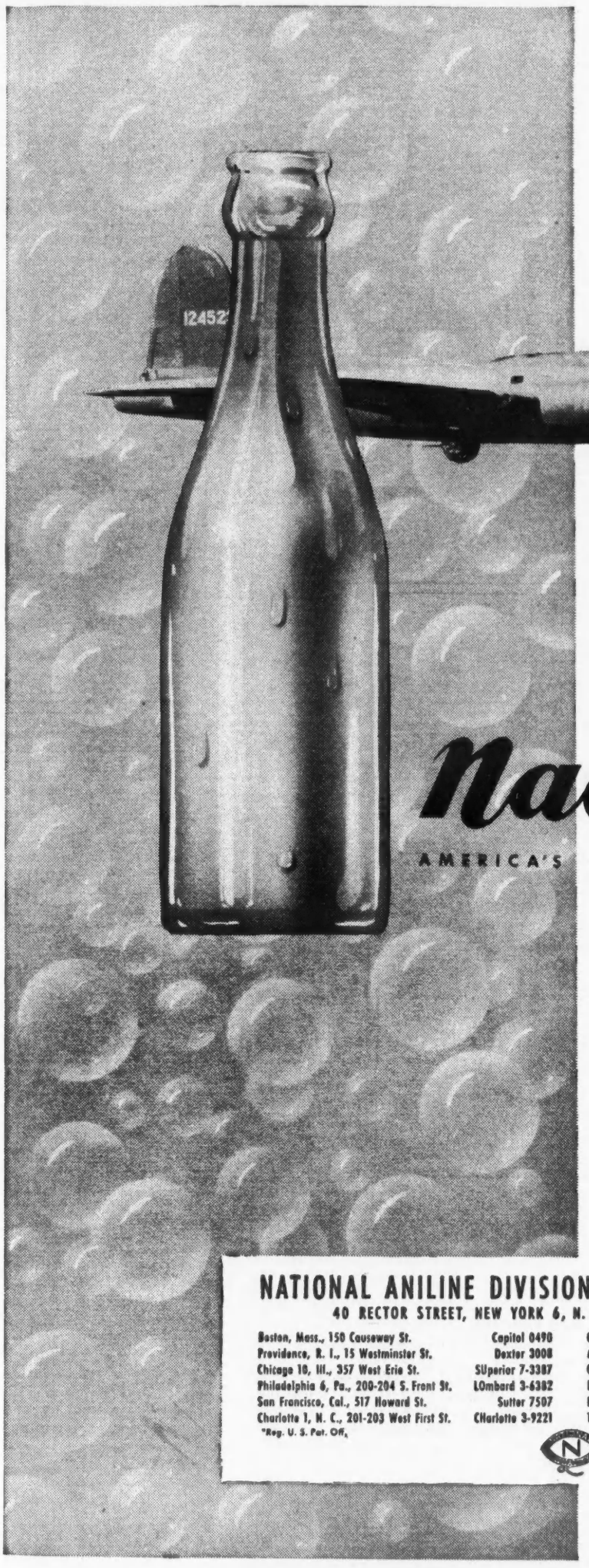
Kamala, powd., cns lb. .45 - .48
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery; Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .08625- —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .084 - —
California, 40-43, s.g., w w., tanks. gal. .121 .156
Gulf ports, 41-43, s g., w.w., tanks. gal. .09 - .0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w w., tanks. gal. .085 - .08875
Penn., 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .095 - .105
Kola nuts, bgs lb. 08 - .10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse tor. 85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.85
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. 28 - .30
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .26 - .28
hydrous lb. .24 - .26
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .11½- .11¾
Larkspur seed bg: lb. .53 - .60
Laurel berries, bls lb. .25 - .30
Leaves, Portuguese, bls lb. .08 - .09
Greek, bls lb. .07 - .08¼
Turkish, bls., recleaned lb. .17 - .20
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .20 - .21
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, cbls., lb. .22¾- —
gran., bbls lb. .23½- —
powd., bbls lb. .23½- —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 - .30
gran., powd., dms lb. .26¾- .30¾
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .41½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - .42½

Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.

Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms. lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 2.94 - 3.13
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .38½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y .12 - —
E. St. Louis .1185- —
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .29½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
100 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .15¾- .16¼
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .21¾- .22¼
30% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .26½- .27
Nitrate, bbls., c.l lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. lb. .19½- —
Oleate, bbls. lb. .29½- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .28¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .27¼- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .33 - .34
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .36½- —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .26 - —
lb. .41¼- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .41¼- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1420- .1425
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .49¾- —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - —
ton lots lb. .37 - —
less ton lots lb. .38 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works lb. .23¼- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms lb. .14¼- .14¾
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .22¼- .23¾
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14½- .16½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .17¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .22 - .25
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.28.00 -35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa ton. 9.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 9.75 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 9.75 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala ton. 9.75 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton.10.00 - —
Menominee, Mich ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton.10.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 8.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa. ton.10.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.12.25 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.50 - —
Longview, Ala ton.13.00 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton.10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton.10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton.12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton.13.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodyville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose lb. 4.50 6.25
ex lignaloe wood lb. 6.50 7.00



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BOMBERS

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AMERICA'S LEADING SYNTHETIC DETERGENT

WASHES
EVERYTHING
BETTER

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40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y. (BOwling Green 9-2240)

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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Linalyl Acetate—Methyl Acetone

Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots	lb.	4.35	- 7.20
ex petitgrain, bots	lb.	4.25	- 6.00
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.25	- .27
without leaves, bls	lb.	.24	- .26
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills	ton.	48.00	-49.00
Litharge, com'l. powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb.	1.65	- —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.90	- —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Chloride, dms.	lb.	1.00	- —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	1.25	- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	1.95	- —
Hydroxide, dms.	lb.	1.10	- —
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.62	- 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06½-	.06⅝
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lots	lb.	.08¼-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.08½-	—
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.85	- .90
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	.55	- .60
leaves, NF	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works	oz.	25.50	-38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.38½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.36½-	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
Logwood extract, solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.33	- —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.31 -	—
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28½-	—
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28 -	—
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.26½-	—
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.44½-	.49½
Lovage root, imp., bls	lb.	1.20	Nom.
Lupulin, tins	lb.	1.95	- 2.00
Lycopodium, cs	lb.	1.90	- 2.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo.	kilo.	145.00	-149.00

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls	lb.	.70	- .71
Banda, No. 1, bls	lb.	.92	Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls	lb.	.78	- .80
West Indian, bls	lb.	.74	- .75
broken, bls.	lb.	.65	- .66
Madder, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.29	- .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works	lb.	.32	- —
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works	lb.	.29	- —
USP, light ctns	lb.	.34	- —
heavy, bbls	lb.	.36	- —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works	lb.	.20	- .30
Bromide, jars	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼-	—
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12½-	—
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb	.11¾-	—
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¼-	—
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½-	—

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.12¼-	—
flake, bbls. c.l., works	ton.	40.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	44.00	-46.00
Gluconate, dms., cns	lb.	2.80	- 2.94
Glycerophosphate, dms., works	lb.	4.85	- —
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	.29	- .30
Hypophosphite, dms.	lb.	1.60	- —
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.46	- .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works	lb.	.20½-	—
sticks, cs., works	lb.	.34	- .38
Oleate, precip., bbls	lb.	.40½-	—
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls.	lb.	.75	- —
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.09	- .09½
Stearate, ctns., c.l	lb.	.35	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.36	- .37
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.43	- —
100-lb. lots	lb.	.50	- —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif	ton.	67.50	- —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash	ton.	30.50	- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.31	- —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.			
Malva flowers, black, bls	lb.	1.45	- 1.75
Blue, bls.	lb.	.95	- 1.10
Leaves, bls	lb.	.40	- .42
Manaca root, bls	lb.	.49	- .50
Mandrake root, bls	lb.	.38	- .42
Manganese acetate, bbls.	lb.	.32	- —
Arsenate, bgs	lb.	.12	- .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls	lb.	.23	- —
Carbonate, bbls	lb.	.19	- —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.24	- —
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works.	ton.	74.00	- —
smaller lots, works	ton.	77.00	-82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works	ton.	71.75	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	74.75	-79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	70.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	73.00	- —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	74.00	- —
smaller lots, works	ton.	77.00	-82.00
Gluconate, dms., cns	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	4.15	- 4.25
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.26	- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	2.00	- —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms.	lb.	.35¼-	—
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls.,	lb.	.41¼-	—
Metal, cs, dlvd. East	lb.	.30	- .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22¾	- .23¼
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.44¾-	—
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms	lb.	.20	- —
precip., dms	lb.	.21½-	—
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.35	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.36	- .37
Sulphate, fertilizer grade 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	60.00	- —
i.c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	67.00	- —
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd. S. E.	lb.	.05¼-	.07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E	ton.	68.50	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	75.50	- —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms	lb.	No prices,	
solid, 8% Mn, dms	lb.	No prices.	
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton.	72.00	Nom.
Manna, flake, large, cs	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
small, cs	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works	lb.	.40	- .41
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works	lb.	.85	- —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls	lb.	.14	Nom.
Chilean, bls	lb.	.16	- .16½
French, bls	lb.	.34	- .34½
Matico leaves, bls	lb.	.25	- .28
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram.		.06½	—
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian	lb.	11.25	-11.75
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns	lb.	7.20	Nom.
Menthyl salicylate, tins	lb.	4.25	4.35
Mercaptobenzo thiazole, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots	lb.	.27	- —
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.29	- —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).			
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Bisulphate, dms	lb.	2.13	- 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).			
Cyanide, NF, cryst., powd	lb.	3.27	- 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms	lb.	4.32	- —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms	lb.	4.42	- —
Metal (see Quicksilver).			
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).			
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).			
NF, fib. dms	lb.	2.44	- 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½-	—
Metaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	.78	- —
Metachloranilin, dms., works	lb.	.75	- —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	- .60
l.c.l.	lb.	.56	- —
80-82%, dms., works	lb.	.35	- —
70-75%, dms., works	lb.	.30	- —
Metaparaisopropylphenol, dms., c.l.	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
tanks	lb.	.20	- —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls	lb.	1.28	- 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs	lb.	.76	- —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works	lb.	.80	- —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs	lb.	.85	- —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.58	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.61	- —
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.50	- —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.			
synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.38	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.41	- —
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.26	- —
zone 2, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	gal.	.45	- —
l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.47½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.31	- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zones 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	gal.	.38	- —
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.26	- —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.45	- —
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.31	- —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).			
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., works, 50-lb. or more	lb.	7.25	- —
1 to 49-lb. lots, works	lb.	8.75	- —
Methoxychlor, dealers, dms., cs., works	lb.	.65	- —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾-	—
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.			
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½-	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.49½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.48	- —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., 1c. higher.			
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.60	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	- —
Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.			
Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity	gal.	.50	- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	gal.	.53	- —
frt. alld. W	gal.	.57	- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E	gal.	.56½-	—
frt. alld. W	gal.	.60½-	—

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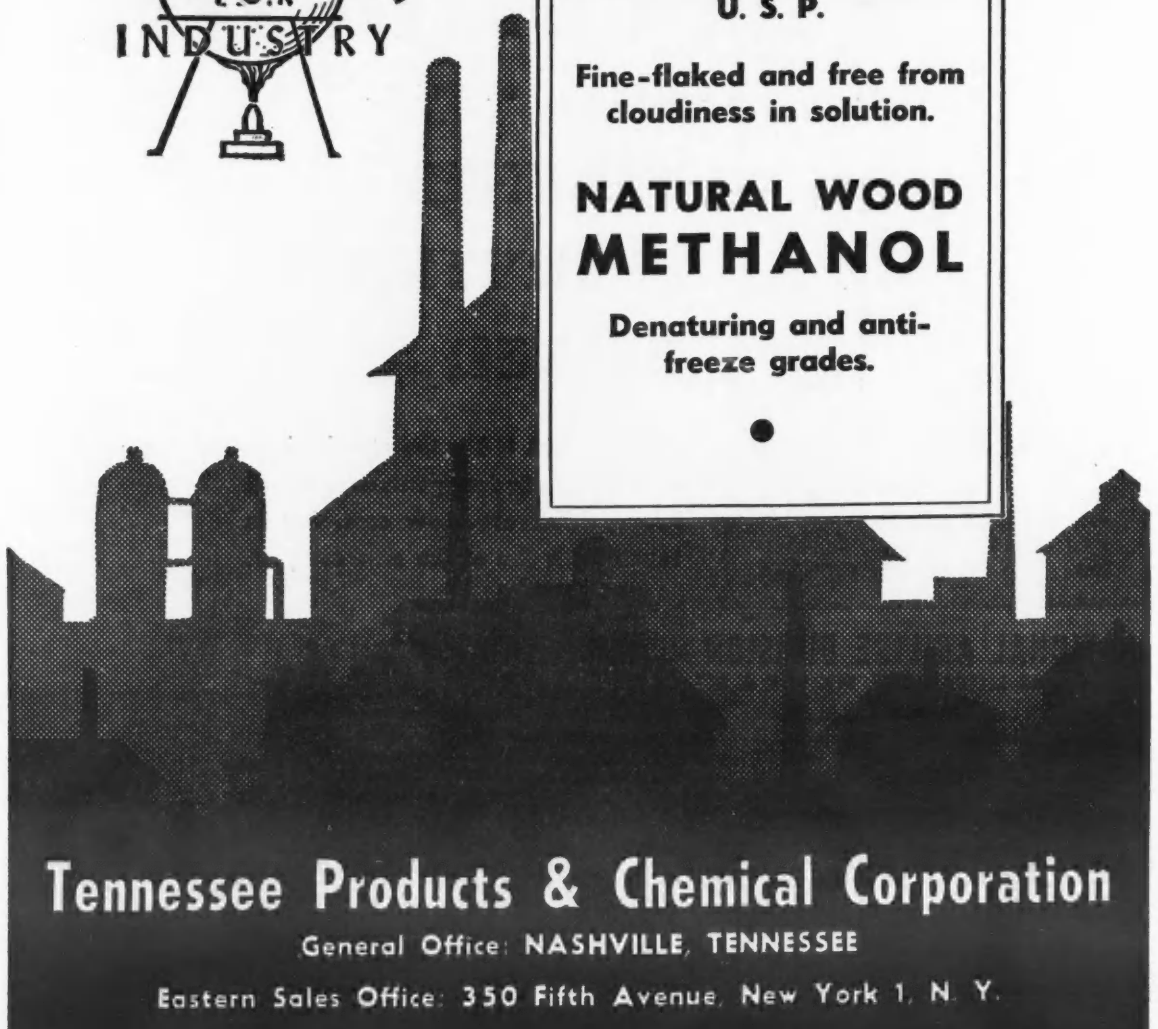
SODIUM BENZOATE U. S. P.

Fine-flaked and free from cloudiness in solution.

NATURAL WOOD METHANOL

Denaturing and anti-freeze grades.



Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation

General Office: NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Eastern Sales Office: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

Methyl acetone, synth., tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .43½- —
frt. alld. W. gal. .47 - —

Methyl acetone, synth., East. territory, is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.20 3.00
Benzoate, cns. lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns. lb. .69 - .71
cyls. lb. .60 - .78
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 - —
single-unit works lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. 34 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.48 - 1.65
Formate, dms. lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. lb. 36.00 -56.00
Iodide, bots., cbys. lb. 3.00 - 4.85
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works lb. .45 - —
cns, works lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, USP, bots. lb. 5.15 - 5.30
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. lb. .45 - —
Testerone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 3.75 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis. lb. 3.02 3.22
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. S. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns. lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03⅞- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅜- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .10½- .12¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .12½- .13¾
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .28 - .33
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .28½- .35½
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .08 - .08½
New Orleans gal. .06½- —
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25½- —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylanilin, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).

Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.35 -12.40
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.85 - 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .59½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .75 - —
tanks, works lb. .58 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs lb. .55 - .57
Mullein flowers, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .16
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 25.00 -30.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs lb. 5.40 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - —
5 lbs lb. 5.65 - —
Ketone, 100 lbs. lb. 4.95 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.05 - —
5 lbs lb. 5.20 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs lb. 1.60 - —
25 lbs. lb. 1.70 - —
5 lbs lb. 1.85 - —
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown lb. .22 Nom.
Danish, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .12¾- .13
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .05¾- .06
Oriental, bgs., source lb. .05¼- .05½
yellow, bgs., source lb. .10 - .10½
Washington, yellow, source, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock. ton. 61.00 -62.00
J2, ex dock ton. 53.00 -54.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., frt. equald lb. .06⅜- —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
78°, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- .07½
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .071 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0735- —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .065 - —
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).

Methyl Acetone, Synthetic—Nitrocellulose

Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .48 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .23 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd lb. .43½- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .24½- .25½
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works kilo. 11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works kilo. 10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 56 lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs. dm. 53.63 - —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 11.80 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. No stocks.
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 - .09¼
l.c.l. lb. .10 - .11
tanks lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .31
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-50 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

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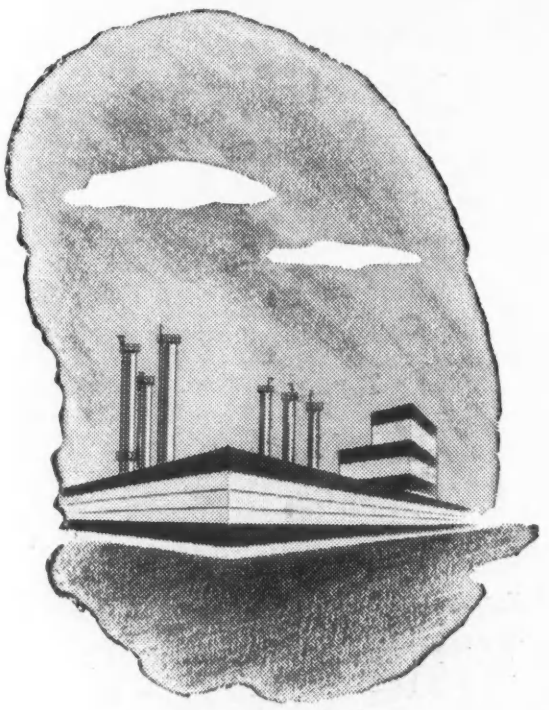

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DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Nitroethane—Oil, Palmkernel

Nitroethane, dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 -137.16
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo ... unit-ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs ..... lb. .43 - —
Chinese, bgs ..... lb. .38 - —
Istrian, bgs ..... lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs ..... lb. .39 - .40
futures, bgs ..... lb. .38 - .39
West Indian, bgs ..... lb. .34 - .35
futures ..... lb. .33 - .34
Nux vomica, bls ..... lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs ..... lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .21 - .60
tanks ..... gal. .15½- —
10° C, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, abies siberica, cns ..... lb. 2.35 - 3.10
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 3.85 - 5.00
NF, bots ..... lb. 3.85 - 4.75
Sweet, dms., cns ..... lb. .75 - .95
Angelica root, bots ..... lb. 120.00 -190.00
Seed, bots ..... lb. 80.00 -100.00
Anilin (see A).
Oil, anise, USP, Chinese, dms ..... lb. .72 - 1.05
Russian, cns ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, USP, dms ..... lb. .44 - .56
Avocado, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars ..... lb. .19 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.50
55-60%, cns. ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.60
West Indian, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.60
Bergamot, artif., cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns. ..... lb. 3.85 - 4.60
Birchtar, crude, cns ..... lb. .95 - 1.76
rectified, NF, cns ..... lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Bois de rose, Brazil ..... lb. 2.70 - 3.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works ..... gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms ..... lb. 1.70 - 2.00
redistilled, USP, X, cns. lb. 2.20 - 4.50
Calamus, cns ..... lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns. lb. .40 - .50
dms. ..... lb. .30 - .40
Cananga, native, cns ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.55
rectified, cns ..... lb. 2.60 - 3.65
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns ..... lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Cardamom, NF, bots. ..... lb. 43.00 -50.00
Cassia, USP, cns ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.40
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .21½- —
standard, USP, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks ..... lb. .18 - —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .21 - —
tankcars ..... lb. .19½- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .23¼- —
tanks ..... lb. .21¾- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .22¼- —
tanks ..... lb. .20¾- —
Oil, castor, hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks ..... lb. .17 - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .12 - .13
75% (60-62% fat), dms. ..... lb. .15¾- .16¼
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.85
tech., dms ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Cedarwood, cns. ..... lb. .45 - .55
dms. ..... lb. .35 - .50
Celeryseed, bots ..... lb. 14.50 -16.50
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms. ..... lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots ..... lb. 27.00 -60.00
Leaf, Ceylon ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Seychelle ..... lb. 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns ..... lb. .79 - 1.05
Java type, cns ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.65
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.55
from Zanzibar, buds, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.95
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports ..... lb. .15½- —
Pac. coast ..... lb. .14 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .23½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, cms ..... lb. .20 - .22
Codliver, USP, dms. ..... gal. 2.40 - 2.45
Coriander, bots ..... lb. 31.00 -35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works ..... lb. .10½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .03¾ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .01¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, mills ..... lb. .13¼- —
dms., New York ..... lb. .15½- .16
Costus, bots. ..... oz. 30.00 - —
Oil, cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley. lb. .09½- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾- Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01¾ Nom.
refined, dms. ..... lb. .15 - .15¼
tankcars ..... lb. .13¼- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)
Croton, NF, cns ..... lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns ..... lb. 7.00 -10.00
Cumin, bots. ..... lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots. ..... lb. 11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots ..... lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots., dms. ..... lb. 7.35 - 8.60
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns. lb. .70 - 1.45
70-80%, cns ..... lb. .58 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Fir, Canada, cns ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .23 - —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .26 - .32
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units. .33 - .40
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .43 - —
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .33 - —
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .43 - —
300,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .46 - —
400,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .47 - —
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots ..... oz. 9.25 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns ..... lb. 9.50 -12.00
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb. 11.00 -13.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots ..... lb. 12.50 -13.50
Grapefruit ..... lb. .85 - 1.25
Grease, No. 1, dms ..... lb. .10¾- .11¼
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .11¾- .12¼
prime, burning, dms. ..... lb. .13 - .13½
Guaiacwood, cns. ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.15
Hemlock, cns. ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots. lb. 3.00 - 7.00
twice rectified ..... lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. ..... lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots. ..... lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, cns. ..... lb. 1.40 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns lb. 3.20 - 4.35
30-32% ester, cns. ..... lb. 2.45 - 3.10
Spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb. .90 - 1.05
Lemon, USP, Calif. cns. ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Messina ..... lb. 2.65 - 5.00
terpeneless, bots ..... lb. 32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 6.75 - 7.00
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.25 - 9.50
terpeneless, bot. ..... lb. 58.00 Nom.
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l ..... lb. .2880- .29
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2940- .30
tankcars ..... lb. .2760- .2780
tankwagon ..... lb. .2790- .2810
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks. gal. .285 - —
neutral, 500 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks gal. .285 - —
Penna., W, cylinder, 600-650 flash, tanks gal. .33 - .38
600-650 steam refd., tanks. gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70°F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks. gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks. gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks. gal. .11 - .12
red. 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks. gal. .11 - .12¼
Mace, dist., cns., dms ..... lb. 3.75 - 5.35
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns ..... lb. 4.25 - 8.40
Italian, cns. ..... lb. 8.75 - 9.25
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .05½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms. ..... lb. .1260- —
kettle-bodied, dms. ..... lb. .1410- —
light-pressed, dms. ..... lb. .1160- —
tanks ..... lb. .10 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Seed, expressed, dms. ..... lb. .18 - .18¼
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms. ..... lb. .29 - .30
20°, dms. ..... lb. .28 - —
30°, dms ..... lb. .24 - —
Neroli, French, bots ..... lb. 75.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots ..... lb. 175.00 -200.00
Niaouli, cns. ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns., dms. lb. 3.95 - 5.35
West Indian, cns., dms. ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. ..... lb. .46 - .60
Oiticica, liquid, dms. ..... lb. .17 - .19
Oleo, oil, extra, tres ..... lb. .12½- —
Olibanum, bots ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine, bots. ..... lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms. ..... gal. 3.05 - —
edible, Calif., dms. ..... gal. 3.40 - —
Spanish, dms., duty-paid gal. 3.50 - 3.60
Moroccan, dms., same basis. gal. 3.45 - 3.50
foots, dms. ..... lb. .20 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. ..... lb. No stocks.
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. ..... lb. No stocks.
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns., lb. .50 - .60
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb. .80 - 1.25
Calif., cns ..... lb. .68 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms. ..... lb. .55 - 1.00
Messina, coppers ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
West Indian, cns. ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots. ..... lb. 55.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs ..... lb. 2.40 - 3.50
Palm, Congo, dms. ..... lb. .16½- —
tankcars ..... lb. .15¼- —
Palmarosa, cns. ..... lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY. lb. No prices.

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Cottonseed Oil

Hardened Cottonseed Oil and Flakes

•

Shortening-Standard and all Hydrogenated

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Corn Oil

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Tallow

Hardened Tallow

Marine Oils

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Stearic Acid

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Plasticizer SC for Vinyl Resins, Synthetic and Natural Rubber Compounds

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OIL ESTERS MADE TO SPECIFICATION

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

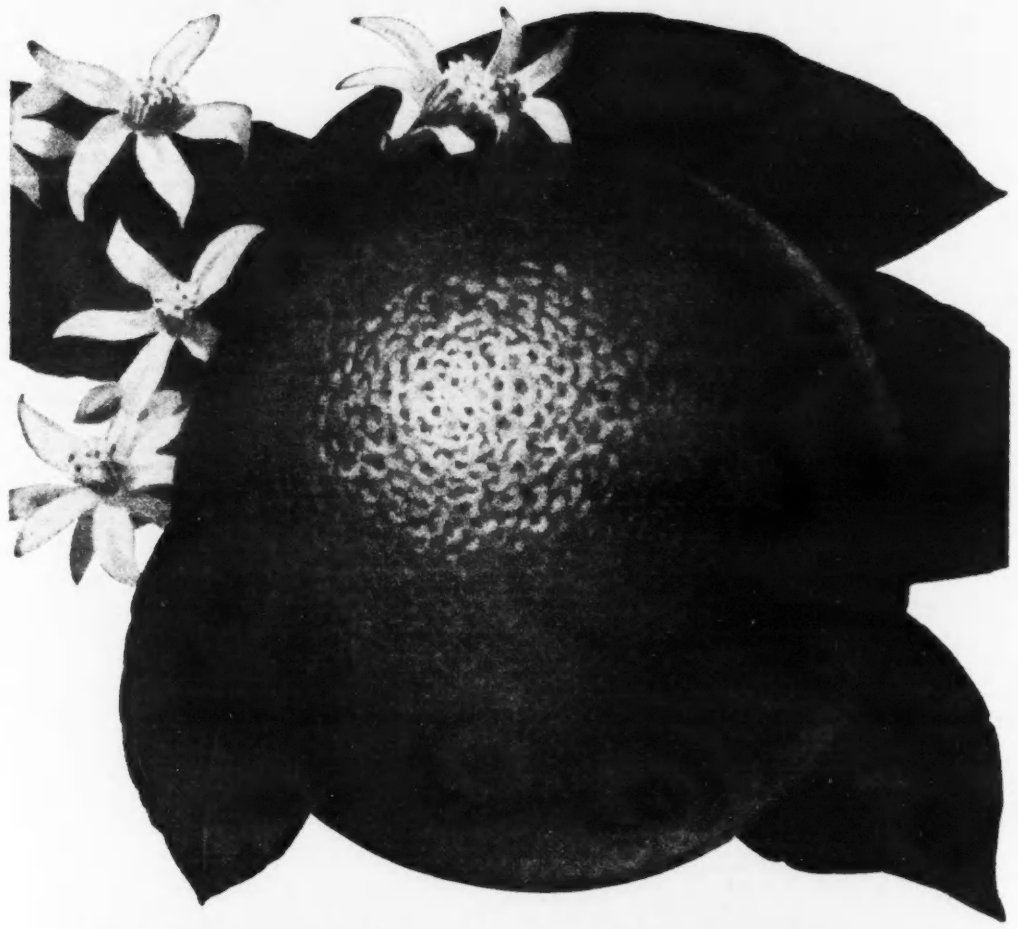
Oil, paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .11½- —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 6.00 - 7.25
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, works lb. .11¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14¾- .15
drums lb. .16 - .16¾
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns lb. No stocks.
imported, cns lb. 2.20 - 2.75
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 5.50 - 6.35
redist., USP, dms lb. 6.10 - 6.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns lb. 2.38 - 2.80
Pimento berry, dms lb. 4.25 - 6.00
leaf, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .60 - .69
l.c.l., works, South gal. .61 - .70
dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .08 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C gal. .70 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C lb. .09½- —
tanks, works, South lb. .062 - —
tanks works, South gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N. Y. C gal. .86 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms gal. .18 - —
tankwagon gal. .13½- —
light, dms gal. .16½- —
tankwagon gal. .12½- —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .24 Nom.
Red, single dist., dms lb. .12½- .13¼
tanks lb. .11¼- —
saponified, dms. lb. .11¾- .12¾
double dist., dms lb. .15 - .16
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Rose, natural, Hungarian, coppers oz. 25.00 -33.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms gal. .76 - —
Rue, bots lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, clary, bots lb. 14.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.40 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 13.75 -16.60
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1260- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1410- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .1160- —
tanks lb. .10 - —
Sassafras, artificial lb. .40 - .55
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Savin cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Savory, cns lb. 2.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports lb. No prices.
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works gal. .15 - .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 19.00 -19.25
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .09½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01¾ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .1315- —
l.c.l. lb. .1380- .14
tanks lb. .1195- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .1215- —
l.c.l. lb. .1280- .13
tanks lb. .1095- —
edible, tankcars, dlvd. East lb. .12⅜ Nom.
drums lb. .13⅜- .14
Spearmint, dms. lb. 3.70 - 4.75
Sperm, bleached winter 45° tankcars lb. .1770- —
drums lb. .1870- .1920
natural winter 45°, tankcars lb. .16½- —
drums lb. .17½- .18
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, inp., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Southern, cns. lb. 1.95 - 3.65
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .05¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .10 - .10¼
Tansy, cns lb. 8.25 -14.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .52¼- .54¾
tanks, works, South gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, dms lb. No stocks.
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns lb. 2.05 - 3.35
white, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.60
technical, white, cns lb. .35 - 1.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .19½- —
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .19½- .19¾
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms lb. .35 - .53
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 11.75 -14.00
Haitian, cns lb. 11.10 -13.50
Java, cns lb. 10.40 -15.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, dms gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .53½- .56½
60-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .52½- .56½
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .52½- .56½
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .56 - .60
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56½
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .64 - .68
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - .76

Oil, white mineral, USP, 145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .67 - .71
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .65½- —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .68½- .72½
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S. F gal. .72 - 75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .72 - 76
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .78 - .82
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S. F gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns lb. 8.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.65 - 5.60
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Wormwood, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb. 7.00 - 7.50
extra, bots. lb. 10.00 -11.00
Madagascar, bots lb. 6.25 - 6.75
Olein, crude (see Oil, red), white, low titre, dms lb. .15 - .16
tankcars lb. .13¾- —
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .10 - —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 10.00 —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 —
Opium, USP, cns. lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90

Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.10 —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .30¼- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago
Orange, chrome dinitroanilin toner. lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1810- —
Molybdate lb. .43 - —
Orange, Persian, bbls lb. .30 - .43
Orange flowers, ots lb. .40 - .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
Sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs lb. .11½- .12
Portuguese, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Sicilian, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .22 - .25
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .26 - .29
Verona, bls lb. .18 - .19
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —

Oil, Paraffin—Orthonitrophenol

Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., work lb. .65½ .81
Orthochlorophenol, dms., frt. equald, c.l lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .2350- .2405
l.c.l., works lb. .2400- .2435
tech., 29°-30°, dms., c.l., works lb. .2250- .2305
l.c.l., works lb. .2300- .2335
25°-27°, dms., c.l., works lb. .2080- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2110- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1950- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, cns., 50-lb lb. .12½- —
100-lb. lb. .11½- —
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).
Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
tanks lb. .28 - —
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .17 .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms lb. .66 .77



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Exchange Oil of Orange gives you more *real orange flavor*, drop for drop or pound for pound, than any other orange oil.

Give it all your tests for *quality, uniformity* and *strength*. Then you'll buy Exchange Brand.

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OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Orthonitrotoluene—Petroleum, Lacquer Diluent

Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.12	—
Orthophenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Orthotoluidin, dms	lb.	.18	.20
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs	lb.	1.10	—
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.33½	—
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	15½	—
Ouabaine, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	4.00
Ox gall, conc., gran., fib. dms., 5 lbs. and up	lb.	2.50	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works	lb.	5.00	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	5.10	.25

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Pancreas substance, assay 1:75	lb.	5.75	6.25
Pancreatin, USP	lb.	2.50	3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust.	kilo	90.00	—
Papain, powd., NF, cs	lb.	2.00	3.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	5.00	—
smaller lots	oz.	5.05	5.20
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs	lb.	.19	.20
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.34	.35
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.26	.42
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.80	—
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.70	—
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	No stocks.	
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works	lb.	.50	.65
92%-94%, dms., works	lb.	.47	—
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more	gal.	2.50	—
smaller quantities	gal.	3.00	—
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	.14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	No prices.	
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	No prices.	
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	No prices.	
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0690	—
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.07	—
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0710	—
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0730	—
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0735	—
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0760	—
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.08	—

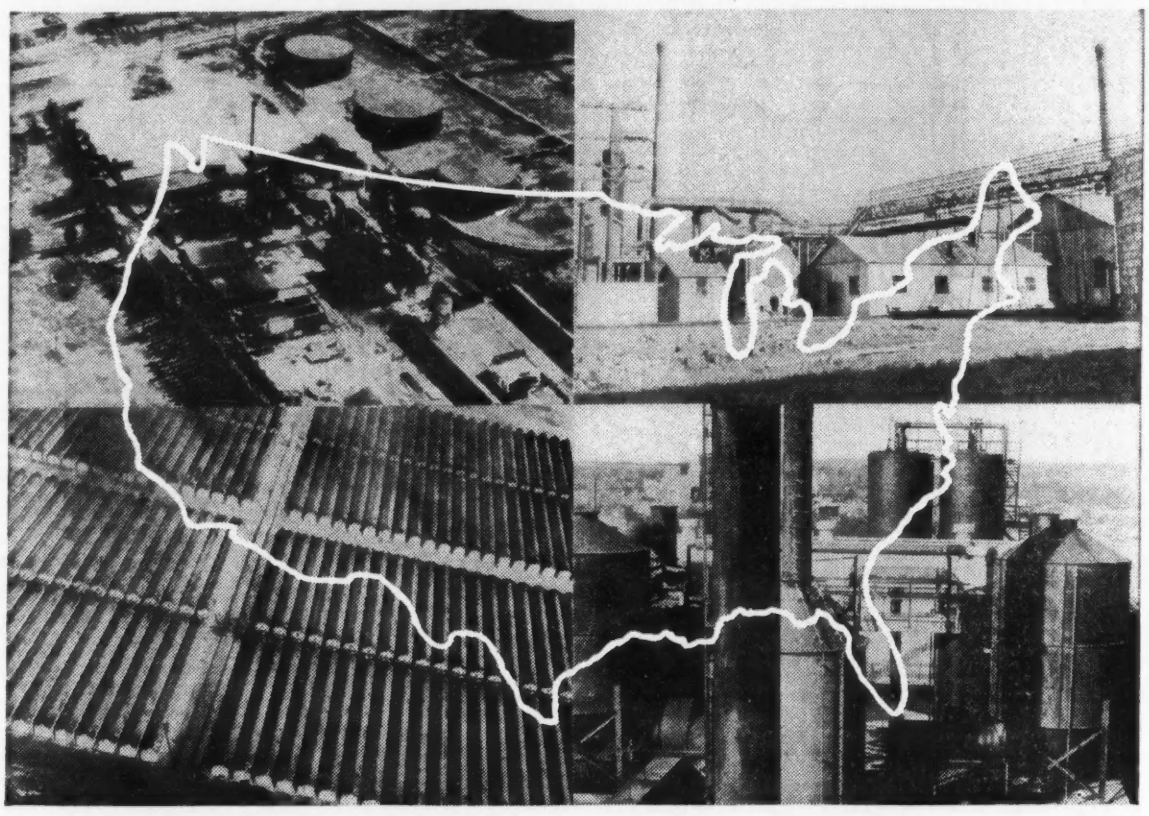
Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, 95%, dms., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.22	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.23	—
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
10,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.12	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.13	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11	—
USP, cbys	lb.	.51	.53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.44½	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.18	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.39	—
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.88	—
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works	lb.	.28	.29
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works	lb.	1.30	—
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
Parathion tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	2.50	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	2.55	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works	lb.	.70	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.55	.63
Paretra brava root, whole, bgs	lb.	.30	.31
ground, bxs	lb.	.35	.37
powder, bxs	lb.	.38	.40
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	.33
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.26	.28
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	.45	.55
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mill	ton.	52.50	54.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05	2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.42	1.43
Penicillin, amorphous, calcium, USP, bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units		.05½	.06¼
Sodium, USP, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.12½	—
200,000 units	vl.	.18	—
500,000 units	vl.	.34½	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.62	—
Penicillin crystalline, potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units.	vl.	.14½	—
200,000 units	vl.	.22	—
500,000 units	vl.	.44½	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.82	—
bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.06¼	.07¼
procaine, regular or pulverized, bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 units lots. 100,000 units.		.07	.07¾
sodium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.14¾	—
200,000 units	vl.	.22½	—
500,000 units	vl.	.45¾	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.84½	—
bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units.		.07	.07¾
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works	lb.	20	25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	.33
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)			
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3	gal.	.10½	.11¼
Pepper, black, bgs	lb.	.91	.92
afloat, bgs	lb.	.91	.92
June-July ship't, bgs	lb.	.91	.92
Aug.-Sept. ship't, bgs	lb.	.90	.91
Red, Carolina, futures, bgs	lb.	.40	.42
Hontaka, bgs	lb.	.65	.65½
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	18	Nom.
Mombasa chillies, bgs	lb.	.38	.39
Niger, capsicum, bgs	lb.	.38	.39
birdseye, bgs	lb.	.65	.66
White, bgs	lb.	1.45	1.50
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.50	.65
imported, bls	lb.	.95	1.05
Pepsin, NF, bulk containers	lb.	3.90	—
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
tanks, zone 1, same basis	lb.	.10½	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11	—

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms	lb.	.85	1.00
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3	lb.	.021	—
f.o.b. Indiana refy	lb.	.04½	—
golden topaz, bbls., c.l	lb.	.032	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.036	—
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l	lb.	.024	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	—
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l	lb.	.04½	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06	—
California refy	lb.	.06¼	—
cream, c.l., dms	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
extra, amber, dms., c.l	lb.	.05½	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
white, lily, dms., c.l	lb.	.06⅞	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.03½	—
snow, dms., c.l	lb.	.07⅛	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.07⅛	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾	—
California refy	lb.	.12	—
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06⅜	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.06⅜	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾	—
California refy	lb.	.10½	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l	lb.	.05	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04⅜	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06⅛	—
California refy	lb.	.08⅛	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.25	2.85
Illinois	bbl.	2.45	2.57
Kentucky	bbl.	2.43	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.08	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	3.27	—
Upper field	bbl.	2.70	3.27
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.10	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.57	—
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95	2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.15	2.25
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.05	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.63	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.68	1.85
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.58	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.58	1.72
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.63	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.63	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.63	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.68	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.655	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.58	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.081	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0675	.1025
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.07125	—
No. 3	gal.	.0675	—
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal.	.075	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.075	.0825
No. 1, straw	gal.	.075	.0825
No. 2, straw	gal.	.065	.065
range	gal.	.075	.0975
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.0925	.1025
No. 2	gal.	.0875	.10
No. 3	gal.	.0875	.0975
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore.	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158	—
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—

Witco's far-flung facilities . . . Stearates are manufactured in two Witco owned and operated plants at New York and Chicago. Plants in Perth Amboy, N. J., Chicago and Lawrenceville, Illinois, produce Witco Asphalts and Asphalt Specialties. A new unit in the Chicago plant makes Driers and other organic chemicals. And Witco's facilities at Eunice, New Mexico, Sunray and Big Lake, Texas, produce their particular types of quality Channel and Furnace Carbon Blacks.



WITCO'S modern manufacturing facilities stretch from New Jersey—to the Mid-West—to Texas

Witco Chemical Company has been a leading manufacturer of quality products for more than a quarter of a century.

A wide variety of Witco quality chemicals are developed and produced by Witco's own broad, yet specialized facilities . . . its 7 modern manufacturing plants and four well-equipped laboratories.

The strategic locations of Witco plants and warehouses assure *prompt deliveries.*

Witco's thoroughly trained research and technical service staffs are ready to serve you at all times. Technical data and samples of all Witco products are yours for the asking.

Count on Witco—call on Witco *today.*

YOU KNOW THAT WITCO MAKES HIGHEST QUALITY PRODUCTS

WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

BOSTON • CHICAGO • DETROIT • CLEVELAND • AKRON

SAN FRANCISCO • LOS ANGELES • LONDON AND MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .12125- —
toluol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .11125- .12125
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .152 - —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
305-369 o.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .09875- .10625
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .175 - —
Boston gal. .16 - —
Buffalo gal. .165 - —
Camden, N. J. gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
Kansas City, Mo. gal. .182 - —
Lancaster, Pa. gal. .16 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
Providence gal. .165 - —
Rochester gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .189 - —
Syracuse gal. .185 - —
Washington, D. C gal. .175 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco gal. .123 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N.Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10875- .11625
tankwagons, St. Louis gal. .1890- —
Newark gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery tanks gal .13 - .145
200-235 b.r., 37-38°C, mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery gal. .20 - .21½
25-26°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - .24
270-370 b.d., 78-81 C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .23½- —
49°C, m.ap., tanks, same basis gal. .26½- —
26-27°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - .24½
300-400 b.r., 28-32°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - .27
340-410 b.r., 27°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30½- —
32°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - —
36°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - —
340-440 b.r., 32°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .25½- .27
360-480 b.r., 25°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - —
V.M.&P., ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. 15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10875- .11625
tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Chicago gal. .205 - —
Detroit gal. .221 - —
Milwaukee gal. .207 - —
Minneapolis gal. .205 - —
Newark gal. .165 - —
New York gal. .165 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .185 - —
St. Louis gal. .199 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10375- .10875
Stoddard, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .142 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. 14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .09875- .11125
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .16 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
Milwaukee gal. .197 - —
Minneapolis gal. .195 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .189 - —
Syracuse gal. .185 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .1715- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1750- —
tanks, works lb. .1525- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .1365- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1400- —
tanks, works lb. .1175- —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E. of Rockies lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1350- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1100- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1350- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1100- —
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- .1425
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1425- .1500
tanks, same basis lb. .1250- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, obls., dms., 2,000 lbs. lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.01 - 1.04
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 18,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.35 - 2.65
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms, works lb. 30.00 - 37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.45 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, commercial, kgs., works lb. 5.00 - 5.07
lb. 1.75 - —

Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works lb. 1.58 - 1.60
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works lb. 13.75 - 15.75
commercial fib. dms., works lb. 4.50 - 7.00
tech., fib., dms., works lb. 10.00 - 10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .20½- —
10-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton. 3.60 - —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.00 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.60 - 4.80
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.60 - 5.80
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.60 - 6.80
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 4.93 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.28 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
Tennessee, brown run of mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.46 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs lb. .33 - .36
tins, export lb. .34 - .37
Yellow, cns lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —

Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .12 - .13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - .15
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
Phthalic anhydride prices on Pacific Coast same as above.
Picht leaves, bgs lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, USP, bots oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots., vials oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, USP, bots, vials oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .23 - .23½
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½- —
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .54½- —
tanks, works, South gal. .34½- —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - —
98%, dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).

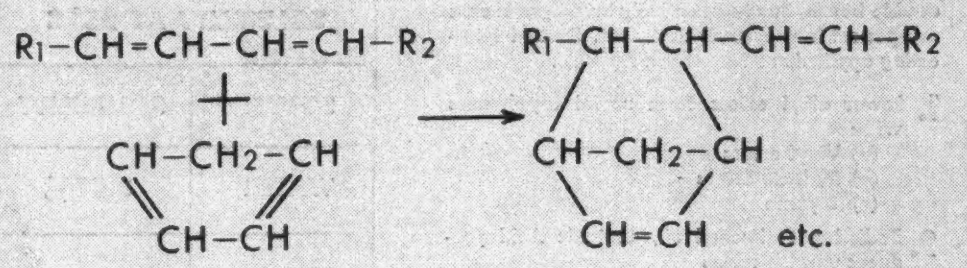
Petroleum, Lacquer Diluent—Poppy Seed

Pitch, coaltar, 150°F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 34.00 —
l.c.l., works ton. 36.00 - 37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms lb. No prices.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse. East 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .06 - .06½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works oz. 72.00 - 75.00
Pokeroot, bis lb. .14 - .16
Pleurisy roots, bls lb. .25 - .28
Podophyllin, NF, dms lb. 14.25 - —
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 29,920 lbs., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .34 - —
Special colors, dms., 29,920 lbs., same basis lb. .32 - —
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - .50
Water-clear, dms., 29,920 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .28 - —
Polystyrene in bgs. ½c. per lb. lower.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .68 - .70
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .50 .55
Seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .17½- .18
Polish, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Turkish, bgs., futures lb. .13½- .14

KELLOGG'S DICYCLOPENTADIENE OILS:
CYKELIN AND CYKELSOY

Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc, announce that, as a result of extensive research on reacting linseed and soybean oils with dicyclopentadiene, these oils are now available on a commercial scale.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT DICYCLOPENTADIENE IS DEPOLYMERIZED BY HEAT AND THAT THE MONOMER REACTS WITH THE DOUBLE BONDS OF THE OIL, PROBABLY IN THIS MANNER:



The linseed base oil will be known as CYKELIN and the soybean base oil as CYKELSOY.

CYKELIN will be produced in a Z2 viscosity; it has a pale amber color and a low acid number. It sets in a few hours and dries extremely hard overnight. Water and alkali resistance of the films are excellent. CYKELIN is completely miscible with bodied or unbodied oils. The oil is specifically recommended for varnishes, enamel vehicles, and as a general reinforcing oil where advantage can be taken of its fast through dry and excellent film hardness.

CYKELSOY...The chemistry of CYKELSOY is similar to that of CYKELIN, except that soybean oil is used as the base. Also produced in a Z2 viscosity, CYKELSOY has a somewhat darker color. CYKELSOY sets slower than CYKELIN but dries very hard overnight; its water and alkali resistance are good. CYKELSOY is also recommended for use in varnishes and enamel vehicles.

Both oils will be supplied at 100% solids. For economic reasons the chemist will find it advantageous to evaluate both oils. Detailed information and samples can be obtained from the Technical Service Department.

SPENCER KELLOGG AND SONS, INC., BUFFALO 5, N. Y.

"The First Name in Vegetable Oils"

Potash, Caustic—Quebracho

Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 9.55 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.75 • —
liquid, dms., c.l., 45%, works, 100 lbs. 4.525 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.025 • —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 4.20 • —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.90 • —
regular, flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., works. lb. .0813- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .089 • —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03725- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0450- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .0340- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .0755- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .0830- —
Potassium abietate ..... lb. .08 • —
Acetate, USP, dms ..... lb. .28 • .33
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .20 • .22
powd., dms ..... lb. .22 • .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., bgs., works ..... lb. .12⅞- .13⅜
Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.192.00 • —
ton lots, works ..... ton.245.50 • —
less ton lots, works ..... ton.250.50 • —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .48 • —
25-200 lbs ..... lb. .60 • —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .33 • .34
Potassium carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .0780- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0830- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. ..... lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .21 • .23
Chromate, tech., bgs ..... lb. .25 • .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works . lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse. lb. .12 • —
NF, gran., dms ..... lb. .31 • .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms ..... lb. .26 • .27
gran., bbls ..... lb. .20 • .22
powd., bbls ..... lb. .29 • .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms ..... lb. .37½- .42½
Potassium citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works ..... lb. .55 • —
Fluoride, dms., works ..... lb. .24 • —
Glutonate, dms ..... lb. .75 • .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.05 • 2.20
Guiacol sulphonate, NF, dms. lb. 1.80 • 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic), USP, pellets, jars ..... lb. .33 • —
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works. 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots ..... lb. .90 • .93
Iodide, dms. ..... lb. 2.10 • 2.13
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 • —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 • —
Potassium metabisulphite, gran., bbls. lb. .21 • —
powd., bbls ..... lb. .25 • —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .37½- —
Trona, Cal ..... unit-ton. .45½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls. lb. .30 • .32
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 • .15
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .21¾- .22¾
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .23½- .24
ex whse ..... lb. .29 • —
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .17 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21 • —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .13 • .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs ..... lb. .60 • .63
yellow, bbls ..... lb. .21 • —
kegs ..... lb. .26 • —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls ..... lb. .18 • —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works ... ton.200.00 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.15.25 • —
Solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
1-4, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 • —
62° Be, net, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 • —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 • —
1-4, works ..... 100 lbs. 6.00 • —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
1-4, works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works ... lb. .07 • .08
Potassium sulphate, agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works, ton.32.50 • —
indust, bulk, works ..... ton.36.00 • —
NF, cryst., bbls ..... lb. .31 • .33
gran., dms ..... lb. .14 • .15
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms. lb. .70 • .72
tech., works ..... lb. .45 • .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .12 • —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .12½- .13
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works ton.14.50 • —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works. lb. .50 • .53
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works. lb. .45 • .55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms lb. .55 • .60
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52½- .55
Prickly ash bark, bls ..... lb. .25 • .27
Berries, bgs ..... lb. .55 • .75
Prince's pine herb, bls ..... lb. .54 • .60
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, cns., 200-lb. lots. lb. 4.25 • 4.75
smaller lots ..... lb. 4.40 • 5.25
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms ..... gm. 3.75 • —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .02¾- —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 • —
Propylaldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 • 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lo. .08½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .09½- —
smaller containers ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks ..... lb. .07 • —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt equald. E ..... lb. .18½- —
Propyleneglycol NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 • —
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 • —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., works. kilo.55.00 • —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs ..... lb. .25 • .28
blonde, bgs ..... lb. .21 • .25
husks, bgs ..... lb. .55 • .65
Pulsatilla herb, bls ..... lb. .55 • .60
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03⅜- .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots. lb. .04½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .03⅝- .04½
fine, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .03⅜- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .03⅝- .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .04 • —
coarse, bgs., ton ..... lb. .05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03 • —
coarse, ogs., ton lots ... lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs ..... lb. .18 • .25
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works. lb. 9.00 10.00
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works. gal. 6.95 • 7.30
regular base, dms., works, gal. 6.85 • 7.40
(30 to 1) base 3 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works. gal.10.35 11.35
regular base, dms., works, gal.10.25 11.15
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works. lb. .30 • .35
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works. lb. .40 • .50
Pyridin, denaturing ret. dms., works and frt. equald. gal. 2.48 • 2.73
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .79 • .85
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .79½- .90
ret., dms., c.l., same basis .. lb. .79 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .79½- —
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots. gram. .95 • —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl ports. long-ton 8.00 • —
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton.11.00 11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines. ton.12.00 • —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton.15.00 • —
No. 3, 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 9.50 • —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 9.00 10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 7.00 • —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .17 • —
black, cs., works ..... lb. .14 • —
gray, cs., works ..... lb. .14 • —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .12 • —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 • —
dense, cs., works ..... lb. .17 • —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .17 • —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .19 • —
colors, cs., works ..... lb. .17 • —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .15 • —
mixed, colors, cs., works. lb. .14 • —
white, cs., works ..... lb. .17 • —
USP, bots., dlvd ..... lb. 9.54 • —

Q

Quassia chips, bls ..... lb. .06 • .08
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra. lb. .17½ Nom
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .09 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .08¼- —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra. lb. .11½- —
powd., 70% tannin, ogs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18 Nom
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis. lb. .10¾- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton

CROTONIC ACID

$CH_3-CH=CH-CO_2H$

WHITE FLAKES: MP 70°-71° C
Mol. Wt.: 86.09 Purity: 98% Minimum

Crotonic Acid, possessing a system of conjugated double bonds, has been actively investigated as a component in polymeric materials. Several interesting applications have been reported.

1. Lower alkyl esters form useful copolymers with:
   (a) Vinyl esters
   (b) Maleate esters
   (c) Styrene
2. Bodied with linseed oil, Crotonic Acid produces varnish resins
3. Reaction products with amines have wood-sealing properties
4. Crotonic Acid can be incorporated in polyvinyl acetate resins to increase water and acid resistance
5. Esters of polyhydric alcohols make useful modifying resins for varnishes, lacquers, and plastics

SOLUBILITY AT 25° C	
SOLVENT	SOLUBILITY
WATER	8.56%
ETHYL ALCOHOL	52.5%
TOLUENE	37.5%
ACETONE	53.0%

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EASTMAN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION (Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company), KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

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Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

June ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1949

Diamyl Phthalate Again Important As Plasticizer

Diamyl phthalate, a compound on which users of plasticizers relied heavily before the war, is resuming its importance as a versatile plasticizer. When wartime demands seriously restricted the supply of amyl alcohol, diamyl phthalate became a scarce commodity. Now, however, supplies of amyl alcohol and of phthalic anhydride — the other principal raw material — have eased, and U.S.I. can again offer its customers this important chemical. The consistent high quality which users have learned to expect remains unchanged. Diamyl phthalate has, to a marked degree, the properties of greatest utility in a plasticizer—low vapor pressure, freedom from color and odor, and good light-fastness. Strong solvent power and low cost add to the qualities that make its use widespread.

Low-Cost Chairs Made From Resin-Impregnated Fiber

Low-cost furniture, described as sturdy and attractive, can now be made by mass production methods, it is claimed, from resin-impregnated fiber. Wood pulp is broken down in a beater, according to the developers of the new technique, and then introduced into a felting tank and diluted with water. The pulp fibers then are reportedly drawn by suction onto a die that is covered with a fine screen and is shaped like the back and seat of a chair.

After removing the die from the water, the mat of fibers is said to be separated from it by compressed air. The mat is then impregnated with resin by dipping in a resinous solution, it is claimed. A finish is obtained by curing in an oven or by subjecting to high pressure and temperature, and the resultant one-piece back and seat can be made into a complete chair by fastening it with screws to a one-piece metal leg unit, the research men reveal.

Ethanol Is Antidote For Rat Poison '1080'

Effectiveness of ethanol as an antidote for the rat poison "1080" — sodium monofluoroacetate — was demonstrated in recent medical experiments. Researchers report that subcutaneous doses of ethanol caused a significant reduction in "1080" mortality of mice, guinea pigs, and rabbits.

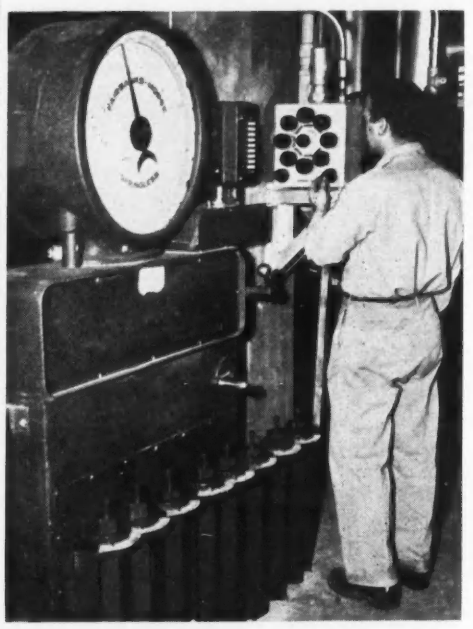
Synergistic Antioxidants

Mixtures of acidic inhibitors and phospholipides are highly effective as inhibitors of rancidity of fats and oils — to a greater degree than either substance alone, according to a patent published recently.

U. S. I. Resin Pilot Plant Gives Unusual Processing Flexibility

Designed to Carry Out Any Combination or Sequence of Nine Different Unit Processes, Plant Has Latest-Type Equipment

To augment its resin research and development facilities, U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., is currently operating a large and very modern resin pilot plant at Baltimore, Md. This pilot plant was designed to incorporate all the latest developments in engineering so as to make it one of the most modern, small-scale resin manufacturing units in operation today. Another goal in designing this plant was to obtain the greatest possible flexibility without interfering with or hampering any individual operation. The plant began formal operations during the second quarter of 1948. Since that time this operation has been highly successful and has played an outstanding role in bridging the gap between U.S.I.'s research and production.



In addition to the latest in processing equipment, the resin pilot plant has auxiliary equipment which includes weighing facilities similar to these photographed at the new large-scale U.S.I. resin plant at Newark, N. J.

Flexibility of Operation

The pilot plant was designed to carry out a wide variety of unit processes such as high temperature reactions, low temperature reactions, azeotropic distillation, refluxing, atmospheric or vacuum distillation, dehydration, jetting with inert gas, and polymerization. It was planned to have maximum flexibility of operations so that practically any combination or sequence of these processes could be executed. Although this plant was primarily intended for the production of resinous products such as alkyds, phenolics (oil-soluble and thermosetting types), modified phenolics, modified maleics, urea-formaldehyde and polyesters, it can be used to

MORE

Identify Intermediate Used by Guayule Plant To Synthesize Natural Rubber

Identification of a substance which is probably an intermediate out of which the guayule plant builds its "big molecules" of natural rubber has been made with the aid of radioactive carbon, it is reported. The intermediate is thought to exist in the plant only in minute quantities, apparently because the plant uses it as soon as it is formed to build up the more complex rubber molecules—for storage in the bark of its stem and roots.

Under controlled feeding tests, scientists fed guayule plants solutions of nutrients that encouraged good growth but little or no rubber formation. Then they tested for precursors of rubber by adding other chemicals that might contribute to formation of rubber. Using radiocarbon and tracer technique, the scientists identified beta-methylcrotonic acid in the guayule plant. This acid reportedly can couple its molecules together to form some of the compounds of smaller molecular size in the chain of products having the same basic formula as the big molecules of rubber.

Test evidence indicates that guayule is able to cause this bending or coupling of molecules in creating its rubber. This discovery appears to be an important step toward duplicating in a factory the synthesis of natural rubber.

Penicillin and Urethan Improve Wound Healing

Use of penicillin and urethan combinations to bring about early closure of contaminated wounds is described in a recent medical report. In 11 out of 17 cases of postoperative wound infection treated with the mixture, primary healing took place in about seven days. In one case suppuration reportedly developed when isotonic solution of sodium chloride was substituted for urethan solution. After urethan therapy was resumed, the wound became clean again.

Portable Drum Cleaner

A new apparatus for cleaning the interiors of drums, said to be portable and self-contained, is described in a recent patent.

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June ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1949

Chemical in Blood May Cause High Blood Pressure

An unidentified substance which may be a cause of high blood pressure has been recovered from the blood of hypertensive patients, a university medical man reveals. The compound is not found in normal subjects, the doctor points out, and can be detected only by its effect on experimental animals. When the chemical has been isolated and positively identified, and more is known about how high blood pressure occurs, the way will be open, the doctor anticipates, for developing a satisfactory treatment for the widely prevalent disease.

CONTINUED

U. S. I. Resin Pilot Plant

prepare any esterification or condensation product as well as a number of other types of reaction products.

All the reaction vessels are either stainless steel or glass-lined, with the high temperature units being heated with Dowtherm and the lower temperature units with high pressure steam. Most of the reactors are rated for full vacuum and for working pressures up to 150 pounds per square inch.

The plant is equipped with all the necessary auxiliary equipment — condensers, fractionating columns, heat exchangers, scrubbers, receiving tanks, vacuum jets, filter presses, vacuum driers, centrifuges, etc., and so designed that this accessory equipment can be connected to any reaction vessel by a simple change of valves. Supplementing the above equipment are tanks mounted on scales for weighing liquid raw material and finished products.

Adjacent to the pilot plant proper is a tank farm consisting of twelve large steel tanks for bulk storage of various raw materials. Warehouse space is also provided for the storage of packaged raw material and finished goods, in addition to complete receiving and shipping facilities.

Ethyl Acetoacetate For "Clothes-Whitening" Agent

Clothes can now be washed whiter, thanks to the recent development of a fluorescent "optical bleach." The compound which does the trick — beta-methylumbelliferone — when used in soap products is said to "whiten" fabrics by emitting blue light rather than by absorbing yellow. The end result is reported to be a much brighter effect than could be achieved by neutralizing the yellow tint of the soap with a blue dye-stuff.

The high blue fluorescence of the "whitening agent" is said to make it useful for masking yellow tints in waxes, plastics, and synthetic and natural fibers as well as in soaps. It is also reported useful as an ultra-violet light screening agent in sun-tan lotions, and as an intermediate in organic syntheses.

Ethyl acetoacetate — an extremely versatile intermediate in preparation of dyes, pharmaceuticals, and chemicals—is an intermediate in the synthesis of beta-methylumbelliferone. U.S.I. is making available high quality ethyl acetoacetate for use in this and many other organic syntheses.

Improve Phenolic Plastics

Improved impact strength, mechanical strength, and dimensional stability are reported possible now in laminated phenolic plastics through use of fillers of nylon, asbestos mat, and glass fiber mat.

The primary function of the pilot plant is to determine the practicability of producing, on a commercial scale, new resins developed by the research and development laboratories. Other important functions are to make engineering studies to obtain plant process data, and to prepare sample quantities of new products for distribution to the trade.

This well equipped pilot plant, in combination with U.S.I.'s active research and development laboratories, enables U.S.I. to give its customers the latest developments in resins and to assure a supply of products of uniformly high quality.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information regarding the manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

A bacteriocidal bomb which acts as a household glycol vaporizer is harmless when used as directed and will not damage fabrics, the makers state. Under average room conditions, bacteria count was reduced over 90%, it is claimed, after a few seconds of spraying. **(No. 458)**

A new anti-sun checking wax, reported to reduce flex cracking and improve resistance to sunlight and ozone attack in all types of rubber, is an ideal protective agent for white tire sidewalls, footwear, garden hose, and other rubber articles for outdoor use, the makers claim. **(No. 459)**

A new plastic insulating foam, described as the world's lightest solid, is resistant to fire, moisture, fungus growth, and insects, the manufacturers assert. It can be foamed at the point of use, it is claimed. **(No. 460)**

A penicillin chewing gum in which the penicillin is said to remain stable for a year or more is available now and is recommended by the makers as an adjunct for treating minor dental infections and for trench mouth. **(No. 461)**

For quickly determining specific gravity of paints and other liquids, a new adjustable weight per gallon cup is on the market. **(No. 462)**

A new portable refractometer for testing and controlling quality of chemicals, foods, and oils is said to give accurate readings in less time than did earlier instruments. **(No. 463)**

Flame- and moisture-resistant compressed wood, said to have its natural grain intact, is reported available. It is of exceptional hardness and suitable for flooring, paneling, furniture, etc., the makers state. **(No. 464)**

A new supercharger is claimed to give up to 80 per cent added power to automobiles. Unlike racing car blowers which overcompress on standard engines, the new supercharger is said to be designed for normal capacities of mass produced cars. **(No. 465)**

A crackproof, stainproof covering material which can be cut, pinked, stitched, and pasted is reported on the market now. It is said to be useful as a wall covering and for cabinet linings, table covers, window shades, etc. **(No. 466)**

Protective tape edges can be applied mechanically to blueprints, drawings, posters and other papers, it is reported, by a new device. Taped sheets can be filed without sticking, it is claimed. **(No. 467)**

A new-type pump for handling corrosive liquids, in which the transferred fluid is never in contact with any metal parts, is reported available. Design is said to eliminate glands, gaskets, and priming devices. Only pump overhaul needed, according to the makers, is infrequent replacing of special liner, an operation taking less than ten minutes, it is claimed. **(No. 468)**

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. U.S.I. BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96% Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox proprietary Solvent

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Ansol M
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ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodiumoxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

FEED CONCENTRATES
Riboflavin Concentrates *Vacatone 40
*Curbay B.G *Special Liquid Curbay

ACETONE
Chemically Pure

RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)
*Aroplaz—alkyds and allied materials
*Arofene—pure phenolics
*Arochem—modified types
Ester Gums—all types
Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
Natural Resins—all standard grades

INSECTICIDE MATERIALS
*Pyrenone Concentrates
Pyrethrum Products
Rotenone Products

INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS
*Indalone
*Dimelone
Triple-Mix Repellents

OTHER PRODUCTS
Colladians Urethan, U.S.P.
Nitrocellulose Solutions DL-Methionine
Ethylene

*Registered Trade Mark

Printed in U.S.A.

xu

Queen of the meadow root, bgs..lb. .12 - .16
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs.....lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, flask.81.00 -85.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. .93 - 1.75
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns..oz. 2.10 - —
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 2.05 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. 1.35 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .73 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP.....oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. lb. .91 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.35 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs...oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .80½- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .50¾- .54½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .51¼- .53
tanks.....lb. .50 - .51

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms. ....lb .70 - .75
Raspberries, dried, bbls. .....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.45 - 2.23

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.20 — —
maroon, bbls., same basis...lb. 1.45 - 1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.30 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis .lb. 1.25 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis lb. 1.15 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb. .135 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .11½- .11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs.....lb. .11½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades lb. 1.00 - —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works. lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works.....lb. .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works .lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works....lb. 3.25 - —

Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works....lb. .06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls.....lb. .85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs.....lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.43 - —
Pink lake alizarin, bbls., works.lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works.lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York....lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York...lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner (MNPT), kgs., works lb. 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald.....lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works....lb. .0350- —
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .0360- —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .0440- —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Quicksilver, ctns.....lb. 2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.17 2.19
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF.....lb. 6.50 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works...lb. .75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb. 1.80 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb. 2.00 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhantany root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .12
Rhubarb root, whole, cs.....lb. .80 - 1.00
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Riboflavin, USP, bots.....kilo.125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots.....kilo.175.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga..lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .28½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .29 - .30
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .20 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .12 - .17
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .06 - .06¼
Spanish, bls.....lb. .08 - .08¼
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.70 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.95 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.78 - —
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.78 - —
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.78 - —
N, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.78 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.78 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.97 - —
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.07 - —
Rotenone, C.P., bbls., works....lb.20.00 - —
tech., works.....lb.16.50 - —

Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines....ton.36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms.....gram. .07½- .12
5 kilos, fib. dms.....gram. .07½- .13
smaller lots, fib. dms.....gram. .08 - .13½

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls. lb. .26 - .27
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.35
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.17.00 -18.00
Safrol, dms.....lb. .68 - .75
Sage, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .23 - .23½
Greek, fancy, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .07¼- .07½
Saligenin, ctns., works.....lb.14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.02 1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 1.19 - 1.22
paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. .88 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 1.09 - 1.12
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l..100 lbs. .93 - 1.03
l.c.l., bgs. dlvd.....100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.32
USP, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd.....ton.24.00 -26.00

Queen of the Meadow Root—Silver Cyanide

Saltpeter cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs.13.90 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs.10.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.11.50 -12.00
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .15¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate bots oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF, cryst., powd., cns kilo.190.00 -200.00
Saponin No. 1, cns.....lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls....lb. .40 - .45
Honduras, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Mexican, bls.....lb. .24 - .30
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .30 - .31
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .13
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb .60 - .67
Scopolamine hydrobromide (see Hyoscine hydrobromide).
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs. lb. 25¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .26¼- —
dms., 100 lbs. or less.....lb. .27¼- .31¼
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots..lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls..lb. .22 - .24
sifting, bgs.....lb. .19 - .21
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .17 - .24
No. 2, bls.....lb. .14 - .19
No. 3, bls.....lb. .11 - .14
Pods, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .22

Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs., afloat..lb. .16½- .17
Chinese, white, nat., bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
hulled, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Nicaragua, hulled.....lb. .26 - .27
Salvadorean.....lb. .13½- .14
Turkish, yellow.....lb. .14½- .15
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .62½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .63 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .65 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots....lb. .72½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .73 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .75 - —

bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
No. 2, ogs.....lb. .65 - .66
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .59 - .60
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works ton.20.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l. works.....ton.17.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb .18½- .20¼
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....oz. .71½- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .65⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .65⅜- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .65⅛- —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .66½- —

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From head to toe . . . whatever pharmaceutical or cosmetic you compound . . . the chances are, it contains U.S.P. glycerine. Because . . .

Glycerine is safe. It's edible and wholesome. It can be applied to any part of the body—even to the most delicate membranes.

Glycerine is versatile. It absorbs as much as its own weight of moisture from the air. It dissolves many substances not soluble in water. It's almost as sweet as sugar. It's soluble in water. It has a high boiling point.

Glycerine is dependable. It's a definite chemical compound . . . furnished in grades that meet rigid standards. You can be sure that the glycerine you use will do precisely what you want it to do.

That's why—for familiar preparations . . . for compounds still in the experimental stage—*Nothing takes the place of glycerine!*

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
295 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Technical GLYCERINE NEWS

CLEANS AND LUBRICATES HAIR. Non-creamy, mildly lubricating, and effectively cleaning oil shampoos are described in a recent article in a leading publication. A typical formula contains mineral oil, sulphonated castor oil, perfume, preservative, water and glycerine. (D-7)

★ ★ ★

SULFATHIAZOLE NOSE DROPS are made with dl-desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, sodium sulfathiazole sesquihydrate, thiourea, water, and glycerine according to a formula published recently in a standard scientific journal. (D-8)

★ ★ ★

AN IMPROVED AURAL ANALGESIC, described in a recent formulary, contains antipyrine, chlorobutanol, benzocaine, and glycerine. In this compound, glycerine acts as an active component and as a vehicle for the other medicaments. (D-9)

★ ★ ★

CURARE-LIKE GLYCERINE DERIVATIVES. Compounds which have physiological properties similar to curare are described as ethers of glycerine. (The most effective is said to be glycerol alpha-ortho-tolyl ether.) The compounds are claimed to be non-toxic and easy to prepare. (D-10)

★ ★ ★

"GLYCERINE AND ITS DERIVITIVES." Now available—a translation of the glycerol sections of Beilstein's *Handbuch der organischen Chemie.* Fourth Edition. 216 pages. Write Glycerine Producers Association, enclosing check or money order for $2.50.

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, DEPT. 6
295 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

I should like to know the source of those items appearing in Technical Glycerine News which I have checked below.

☐ D-7 ☐ D-8 ☐ D-9 ☐ D-10

NAME.....

COMPANY.....

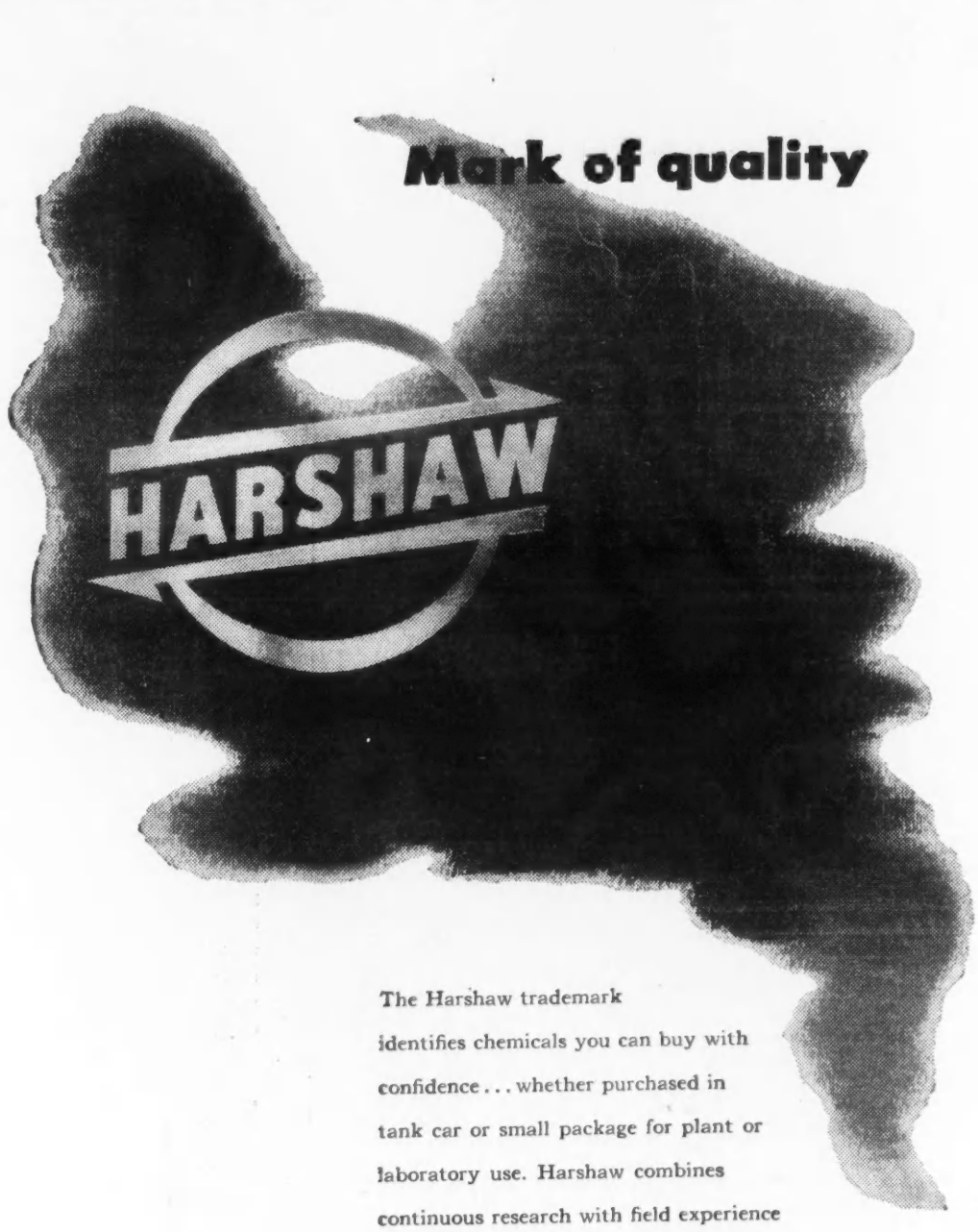
ADDRESS.....

Silver Nitrate—Sodium Sesquisilicate

Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots.,
2,500-oz. lots oz. .45¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .46½- —
500-oz. lots oz. .47¼- —
250-oz. lots oz. .48 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms.,
1,000-oz. lots oz. .95 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .90 - —
Simaruba bark, bls. lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .75 - .80
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .33 - .40
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .43 - .45
Soapbark, bls lb. .22 - .23
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .28 - .30
cut, foreign, bbls lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls lb. .31 - .33
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs.,
c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.65 - 4.42
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.15 - 4.92
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%,
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.67
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.27
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms.,
works lb. .10 - .11¼
NF, cryst., bbls., works lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble,
bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., wks.,
lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs., or more
bgs 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
under 20,000 lbs., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.
lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works,
lb. .12 - —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13¼- .14¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.00
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- .11⅞
Sodium benzoate, tech., bbls., dms.,
100 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l.,
works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10⅛- .10⅜
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works
100 lbs. 1.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works
100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works
lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, NF, bots., dms lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
USP monohydrate, dms lb. .05¾- .06½
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works,
lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
powd., kgs., works lb. .09 - —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works,
lb. .11⅛- —
Sodium citrate, USP, VIII, bbls. lb. .21½- —
dms. lb. .22½- .26¼
USP XIII, gran., bbls lb. .28 - —
dms. lb. .29 - .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .17 - .17¼
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls.,
works lb. .11½- .12¼
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .14 - .15
Fluoride, white, 98%, bbls., c.l.,
works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
Fluoroacetate, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a
case, lb., works lb. 2.00 —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb. 12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs. lb. 1.54 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls.,
lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys lb. 1.00 - 1.15
50%, cbys. lb. .82 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium, sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.
lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- .24
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms lb. .23 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots,
dms lb. .85 - .88
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs.,
c.l., works, frt. equald.
100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.72 2.83
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l.,
works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .18¾- —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- .15
l.c.l., dms., works lb .13 - .15¾
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran.,
bgs., c.l., works ton 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 118.00 -123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton 184.50 —
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, dms., works lb. .18½- —
Metanilate, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l.,
works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works lb. .51½- .63
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works
100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .60 - .65
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l.,
works ton 48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works lb. 45.00 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., All Gulf, Pac. whse ton 54.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 51.00 - —
USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works,
frt. equald lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l.,
works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works,
100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .09½- —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs.,
c.l., works, frt. equald
lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .24¼
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis,
lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .26
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .24
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l.,
works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of
Miss lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .19 - —
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran.,
dms lb. .33 - .34
powd., dms. lb. .36 - .37
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs.,
c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
cryst., bgs., c.l., works,
100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
USP, dried, powd., dms.,
works lb. .20 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l.,
works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works,
frt. equald 100 lbs. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. No stocks
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt.
equald 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic)
Prussiate, yellow, bgs lb. .12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l.,
works, frt. equald
100 lbs. 10.00 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works,
lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l.,
works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works,
100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1
100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 3.96 - 4.36
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 4.96 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 96°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso; (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works
100 lbs. 4.15 —
l.c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 5.40 5.65



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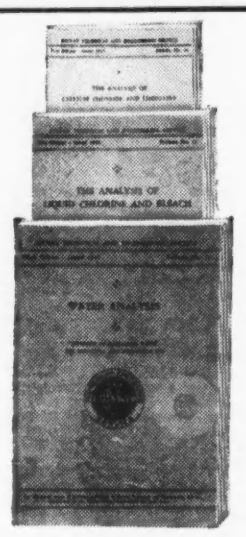
Sodium silicate, 40°, turb'd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works.....ton.16.00 -17.00
52° turbid., dms., c.l., works..
100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works.....ton.32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- .06
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E.
lb. .58 - .633
Stearate, tech., bbls., works....lb. .40 - —
USP, anhyd., bbls., works...lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, gran., dms..lb. .20 - .20½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.25
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd. bbls., c.l., frt. equald....
100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.25 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 7.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .51 - .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l...lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
liquid, 45%, basis 100%, tanks, works..ton.95.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .53 - .63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .10½- .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 7.50 - —
l.c.l.....lb. 8.00 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., works..lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen, uots., dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms..lb. .24 - .24½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works...lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis...lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works..gal. .25 - .3235
high-flash, tanks, works..gal. .25 - .3235
petroleum, 100°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .25 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, same basis..gal. .25 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .33 - —
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23¼- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .24¼- —
less ton lots, works...lb. .25 - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .17¾- —
less ton lots, works..lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15¾- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur, ton.56.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .18 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .18¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .18½- .22
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .0573- —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .0590- —
smaller lots, works....lb. .0603- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns.....oz. 2.95 - —
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works..lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls.....lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .14 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works..lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.67 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 5.44 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .0580- .0613
l.c.l.....lb. .07 - .07¼
Rice, bgs.....lb. .10½- .10¾
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .0608- .0613
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials..gram. .80 - —
wholesalers, vials.....gram. .64 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .15½- .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald...lb. .43½- .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots.....oz.39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs..lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.23 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works..lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .55 - —

Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works..lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms., works..lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works..lb10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 1.30 - 1.43
Sulphanilamide, 20-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms..lb.20.00 - —
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Sulphathiazole sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export, long ton.22.00 - —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50
Sulphur, refined, flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.93
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.60 2.95
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works. lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works...lb. .0535- —
tanks, works.....lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock..ton.88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto unit-ton. .76 - .77
triple, 43% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .83 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, ozs.....lb. 1.50 1.70

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works..ton.22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works..
ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.26.50 -28.00
90.5-99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 -32.00
Imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l..ton.35.00 -45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose, dlvd. lb. .05¾- —
fancy, loose, dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
special loose, dlvd.....lb. .05½- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms.....lb. .07½- .08
50%, dms.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Tamarinds, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Chicago.....unit-ton. 8.00 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .24 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs....lb. .10½- .11
medium grades, bgs.....lb. .09½- .09¾
low, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07¼
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .41 - .46
l.c.l., works.....gal. .44 - .49
tanks, works.....gal. .33 - .38
25-28%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .48 - .53
l.c.l., works.....gal. .51 - .56
tanks, works.....gal. .40 - .45



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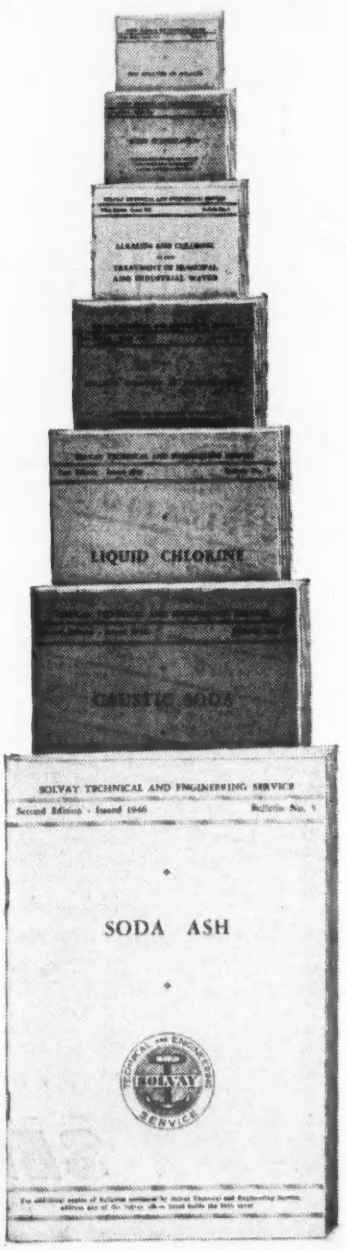

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Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Tarragon, Leaves, bgs.....lb. .85 - .95
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .46 - —
dms.....lb. .47 - .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .51 - .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l..lb .24½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, Alpha (see A), com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
prime, dms.....lb. .35 - .60
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.....lb. .63 - 1.03
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .55 - .95
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testerone propionate, USP, 100 gms.....gm. 6.00 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb .08 .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works.....lb. .70 - —
Pyrophosphate, cns., dms., works.....lb. .65 - .70
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52 - —
tanks.....lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd.....lb.15.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs.....lb. 5.25 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
with sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.45
Sodio-Salicylate, fib. dms.....lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Theophylline, USP, bots., kgs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 100 grams..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .34 - .35
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiouracil, dms., works lb 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .44 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine, dextro-laevo, 100 grams 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Spanish, bls.....lb. .09 - .09½
Thymol, USP, kgs.....lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms.....lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms.....lb. .38 - .39
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .71½- —
Metal, Bolivian.....lb. 1.03 - —
Straits.....lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. 1.01 - 1.02
Sulphate, stannous, bbls., kgs., works lb. .98 - 1.02
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., wks.....lb. .60 - .62
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20 - .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20 - .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .22 - .22½
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08 - .08¾
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher.
Titanium tetrachloride, CP, 53-gal. dms..lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works..lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns., dms.....lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .21½- —
Birmingham, Ala.....gal. .20¼- —
Chicago district.....gal. .23½- —
Cleveland district.....gal. .23 - —
Dangerfield, Tex.....gal. .23½- —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .19 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .22 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .20 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district.....gal. .20 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md..gal. .21½- —
St. Louis, Mo.....gal. .25 - —
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, Syracuse, N. Y..gal. .20½- —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .24½- —
Woodward, Ala.....gal. .20¼- —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .23 - —
Youngstown, Ohio.....gal. .20½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y.....gal. .28 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .28 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .25 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .27 - —
Detroit, Mich.....gal. .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .28 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .28 - —
Sewall's Point, Va..gal. .25½- —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .25 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls..lb. .80 - .90
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Toxaphene, dms., works, c.l.....lb. .24 - —
truckloads, works.....lb. .24 - —
ton to truckloads, works.....lb. .27 - —
less than tons, works.....lb. .30 - —
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots.....oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .38½- .43
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers.....lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .56½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .57½- —
smaller containers.....lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .11 - —
tanks.....lb. .08½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1..lb. .10½- —
Zone 2.....lb. .11 - —
Zone 3.....lb. .11½- —
Zone 4.....lb. .11½- —

Trichloroethylene, dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher, l.c.l. 1¼c. higher, Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

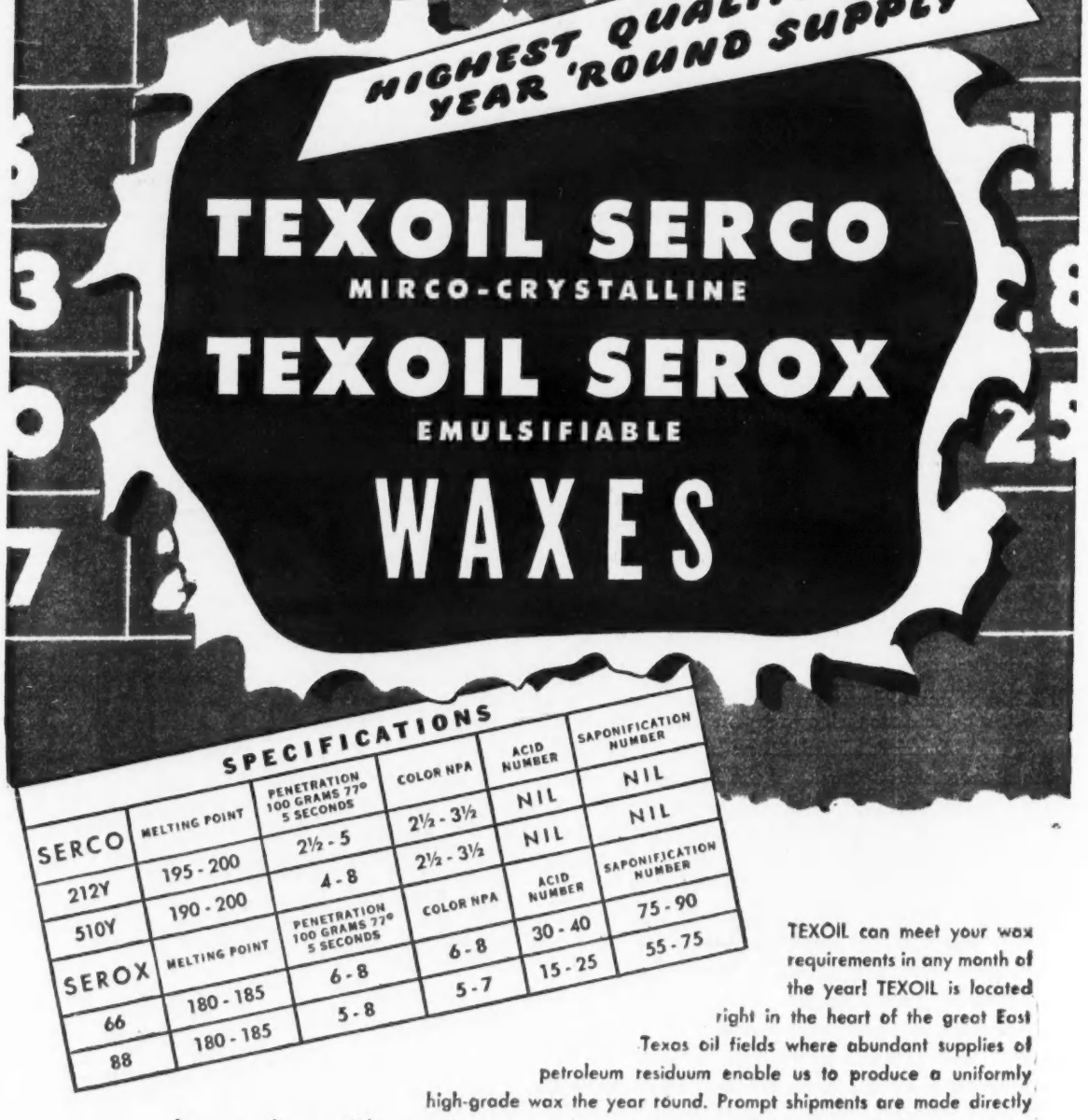
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .36½- .37
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
Triethyl citrate, dms.....lb. .34 - .36
smaller containers.....lb. .39 - .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l.....lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52 - —
tanks.....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .38½- .39
tanks, works, basis 100%..lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .36 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0175- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works...lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns., works..kilo.207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works..lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works.....lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls....lb. .33 - .33½
Haitian.....lb. .10 - .10½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East.....gal. .50 - —
Wood dest. dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .40 - .53
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .41 - .55
N. Y. whse.....gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC....gal. .64 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .34 - —
Tyrothricin, bots.....gram. 1.15 - 1.25

U

Urethane, USP, dms.....lb. 1.75 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
Yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east..ton.94.00 - —
46% N, bulk, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west..ton.103.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld., Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east.....ton.98.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west.ton.107.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va..ton.125.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis.....ton.123.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .13

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls...lb. .37 - .41
Indian, bls.....lb. .32 - .34
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works.lb.22.50 -27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock..ton. No stocks
Cups, bgs., ex dock.....ton.90.00 Nom.
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .14½Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.06
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
whole, tins.....lb. 3.85 - 4.50


MON TUE WED THU FRI
HIGHEST QUALITY—
YEAR 'ROUND SUPPLY
TEXOIL SERCO
MIRCO-CRYSTALLINE
TEXOIL SEROX
EMULSIFIABLE
WAXES
SPECIFICATIONS
SERCO | MELTING POINT | PENETRATION 100 GRAMS 77° 5 SECONDS | COLOR NPA | ACID NUMBER | SAPONIFICATION NUMBER
212Y | 195 - 200 | 2½ - 5 | 2½ - 3½ | NIL | NIL
510Y | 190 - 200 | 4 - 8 | 2½ - 3½ | NIL | NIL
SEROX | MELTING POINT | PENETRATION 100 GRAMS 77° 5 SECONDS | COLOR NPA | ACID NUMBER | SAPONIFICATION NUMBER
66 | 180 - 185 | 6 - 8 | 6 - 8 | 30 - 40 | 75 - 90
88 | 180 - 185 | 5 - 8 | 5 - 7 | 15 - 25 | 55 - 75

TEXOIL can meet your wax requirements in any month of the year! TEXOIL is located right in the heart of the great East Texas oil fields where abundant supplies of petroleum residuum enable us to produce a uniformly high-grade wax the year round. Prompt shipments are made directly from our refinery at Kilgore, or from our warehouse in Jersey City or Houston, whichever is nearer destination. Price list, giving quantity discounts, will be forwarded on request.

KILGORE Texoil SERVICE COMPANY

MAKERS OF MICRO-CRYSTALLINE WAX

M & M BUILDING HOUSTON 2, TEXAS | KILGORE, TEXAS | 141 BROADWAY NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb 4.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.05 - —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½- .17½
5-gal. cns., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ether (see Ethyl divinyl).
Vinylpyridin, ref. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 10 billion USP units, mill. units. .025 - —
1 billion USP units mill. units. .03 - —
less than 1 billion USP units, mill. units. .035 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, bots., cns., dms., lots of 2,500 million units or more, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., 1,000,000 units. .47 - —
400,000 to 750,000 A units per gm., same basis, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
750,000 to 1,000,000 A units per gm., same basis, 1,000,000 units. .51 - —
A, natural, alcohol, bots., cns., dms., lots of 2,500 million units or more, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., 1,000,000 units. .44 - —
400,000 to 750,000 A units per gm., same basis, 1,000,000 units. .47 - —
A, natural, alcohol, bots., cns., dms., lots of 750,000 to 1,000,000 A units per gm., same basis, 1,000,000 units. .48 - —
A, natural, concentrates, (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units per gm., 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 800,000 A units per gm., 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
Vitamins, A concentrate (see Oil, fishliver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D$_2$ (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.83.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.80.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- .09¼
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- .09¼
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs lb. No stocks.
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs. lb. .65 - .66
slabs, bgs. lb. .63 - .64
crude, African, bgs lb. .46 - .47
western hemisphere, bgs. lb. .47 - .49
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .58 - .59
slabs, bgs lb. .56 - .58
Candelilla, crude lb. .38 - .39
refined, bgs. lb. .43 - .44
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .77
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .84 - .85
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .79 - .80
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .85
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.07 - 1.10
No. 2 lb. 1.05 - 1.08
Powdered carnauba price same as powdered candelilla. differentials
Ceresin, dms., 132°-136° m.p., bgs lb. .16 - .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs lb. .18 - .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs lb. No stocks.
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
Black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½- —
White, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
Black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½- —
White, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
Black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
White, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, crude, dom., drums lb. .31 - .32
imported, drums lb. .25½- .26
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks.
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .77
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 180-190 m.p., bgs lb. .31 - —
182-183 m.p., bgs lb. .29 - —
171-172 m.p., bgs lb. .27 - —
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs lb. .26 - .27
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .22 - .23
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs lb. .25 - .26
182-183 m.p., bgs lb. .20 - .21
178-183 m.p., bgs lb. .21 - .21½
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .18 - .19
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .33 - .34
cake, cs. lb. .34 - .35
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .17 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, ogs., 40 tons St. Louis, works ton.11.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots St. Louis, works ton.13.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l ton.14.50 -27.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l ton No prices.
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l ton.14.50 —
gilders, bgs., c.l ton. No prices.
putty grade, bgs., c.l ton.13.00 —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio works ton.30.00 —
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 .07
rossed, bls lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls lb. .15 - .16
rossed, bls lb. .17 - .18
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .14 - .16
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Levant, bgs lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood, leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ref. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - —
Xylenol fractions, ref. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.19 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .45 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .26 - —
Birmingham, Ala gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district gal. .29 - —
Dangerfield, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .26 - —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .23½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala. gal. .23¼- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .23½- .25

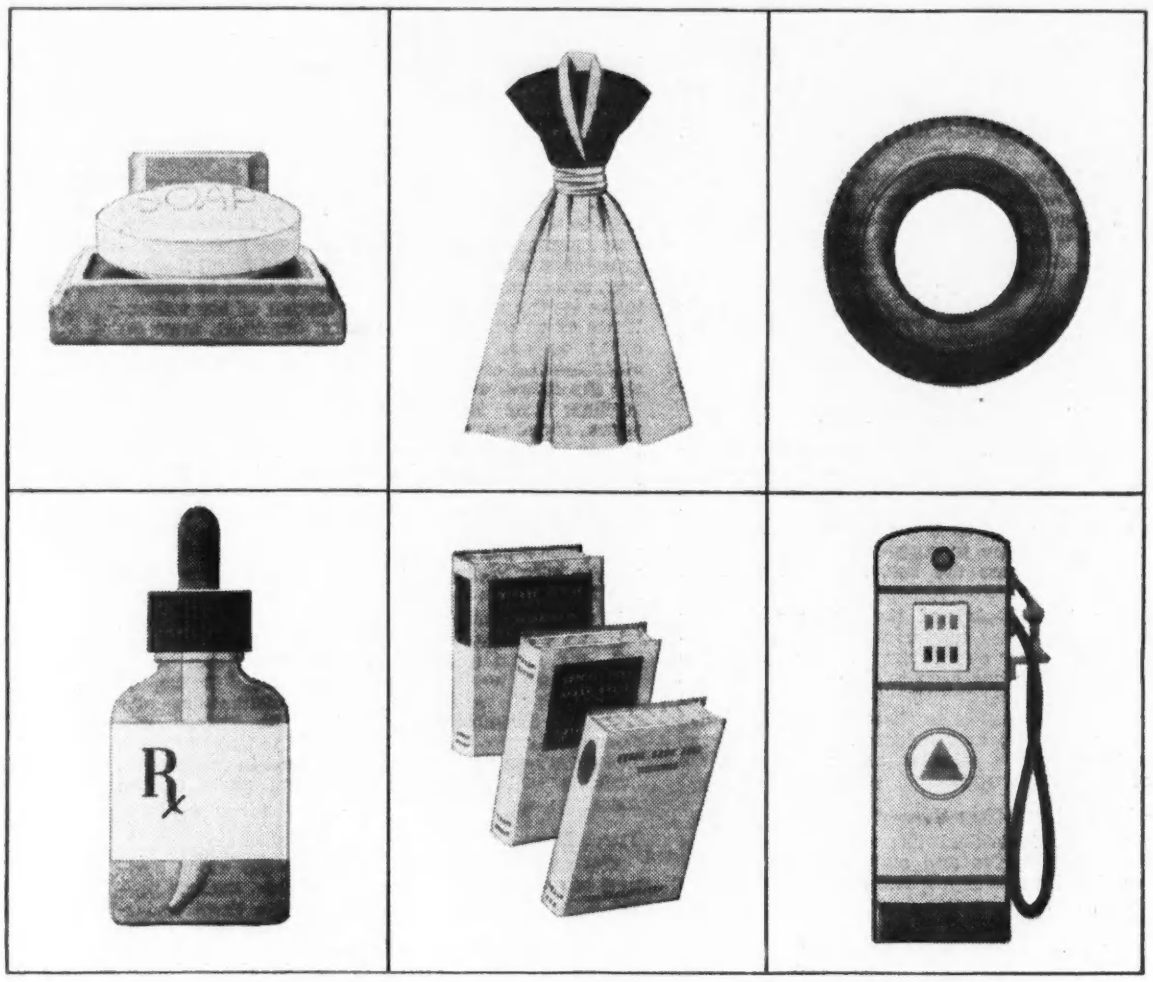
Vanillin—Yellow, Benzidin

Petroleum, industrial, 10°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .28 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .28 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .27 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .28 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .28 - —
Sewall's Point, Va. gal. .25½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .27 - —

Y

Yara, yara, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Yeast brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units, per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .44 - .46
90 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .49 - .51
200 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .53 - .53
300 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .57 - .59
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70

—Continued on page 78



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As one of the nation's oldest and largest producers of this basic alkali, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation today supplies several industries with the specific grades of Caustic they require for most efficient production.

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BICARBONATE OF SODA
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CHLORINE • HYDROGEN • DRY ICE
SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE • CHLOROETHERS
AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

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America Needs Real Business Leadership

[The duty, obligation, and responsibility of businessmen to assume and to practice the leadership among men for which they are particularly fitted have been adduced and advocated in editorial articles in OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER *for a number of years. It is with a feeling that something desirable has been accomplished, that the editor in this issue presents a businessman's advocacy of such leadership. It was made by J. Warren Kinsman, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., at the recent annual meeting of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, in presenting representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers in connection with its program for the development of community public relations by businessmen.]*

I am not an alarmist; but, I do mean to be a realist.

The issue before the world today is that of choosing between political democracy with its economic system of individual, free, competitive enterprise (usually called capitalism) or its opposite, collectivism, with its constantly growing state control of the economy and the lives of the people. There is a battle raging all around us between the forces of collectivism and those who would preserve individual and national freedom. This is a battle for the minds of men—a battle in which businessmen, who know the economic facts of industrial life, must play a decisive part.

Today, millions of our fellow Americans are confused and bewildered. Many of our friends, neighbors, and employees are misinformed or uninformed about the economic facts of life. It has been said that the American people are the best informed people in the world; and that is quite true. But, there is also much evidence to support the belief that in some respects we are the best informed with the most misinformation.

Basically, individuals and the public collectively react favorably to and support what they and it assume to be in their own interests. For nearly two decades the public has been told by its government that that government is protecting the public from those who would exploit it, those in question being business, commerce, and industry. There has not been very much of a rebuttal, and even less in the way of effective rebuttal.

Many Know Not What They Do

The average individual has often followed and supported philosophies and actions under the impression that he was supporting his own best interests, when, in fact, he was doing just the opposite. It is highly unlikely that he would react as he does if he knew that he himself were to be the chief victim. Yet he doesn't realize that, and unwittingly connives to his own disadvantage.

The strategy of the aggressor is—today, as it has always been—to "divide and conquer." To promote class warfare. To pit group against group. To preach that management is the natural enemy of labor. To teach that the farmer must always battle against the city man. Or, to picture capital as an ogre—the enemy of all and everybody.

And this despite the fact that we, here in America, have "proof of the pudding"—that we have more pudding; and pudding of better quality, with more people sharing it than has ever been true anywhere or at any time in the history of the world.

Far too many of our people are afraid of something they do not understand. They fear the complex mechanism of the huge economic system of which they are part, and which has served them so well.

To these misguided and confused folks the system which made this country great—the system which has kept free Americans free—the system which has given them more of the creature comforts than men have ever enjoyed anywhere—that system has, to many people, become an industrial Frankenstein which must be rendered impotent even at the expense of their own individual liberties.

Today the spotlight is on us—the managers of industry.

Responsibilities Were Neglected

Let's be frank about it. If our predecessors in management, two or three generations ago, had devoted a mere modicum of their time to some individual soul-searching, about their motives, about their good faith, about the responsibilities they owed the people, we wouldn't be facing some of the tough problems we face today.

If British management, for example, had worried about its social responsibilities yesterday it wouldn't have to be worrying about socialized industry today.

If America is to survive against the insidious encroachments of creeping socialism, and fulfill its destiny, statesmanlike public leadership must be undertaken by the responsible businessmen of the nation. Those of us who have the facts, therefore, have an obligation and a responsibility to do our best to overcome the economic illiteracy which now threatens the future of America. Surely, the truth about business and industry, about production, about prices, about profits, must be told by business leaders—if the truth is to be told at all.

Businessmen must stiffen the nation's moral backbone by making their influence felt in public circles if we are to show the world that the American individual, free, competitive enterprise system is the most democratic way of economic life. Let me emphasize once again, please, that, if business men do not do this, it is never going to be done.

You, as business leaders, must recognize, accept, and act upon the truth that business has a story to tell—and it's a good story! And no one can tell it better than businessmen themselves; because no one better understands it, understands why and how business is woven into the history, life, security, prosperity, and destiny of the United States. The American people must be brought to realize that business and industry are integral parts of the American opportunity system.

Truth Must Be Told Widely

The case for American business—the story business has been telling—has not reached enough people with the impact necessary to give them understanding. Millions have failed to recognize, or perhaps refused to recognize, the fundamental long-term implications of the step-by-step and law-by-law trek down the bleak road to socialism and even collectivism. Because this road has been labeled "Democracy," and landscaped with the trappings of democracy, too many think it is democracy. Great numbers of the American people have been coasting toward collectivism on the easy and complacent assumption that, because our individual freedoms are constitutionally guaranteed, we cannot therefore be deprived of them.

We businessmen are generally credited with knowing how to sell. Of course, under present trade conditions we may have to make some apologies for our poor sales efficiency after our fantastic showing in the late, sadly lamented sellers' market. However, the promotion of better public and employee relations is essentially a selling technic, too much neglected in the past and insufficiently practiced today. The American free enterprise system is certainly a saleable product. It has been tried and tested. It has a record based on performance rather than promises.

Of course, selling is a never-ending process. It is not enough to tell the facts once, because rumors and untruths spring up like weeds, again and again. We must tell the story of business over and over in every community in the country.

Job Can Be Localized

The job we face in defending and preserving the enterprise system is a big one. Yet, the job can be broken down into smaller parts and organized at the "grass roots" level. Public opinion in the United States is largely the sum of public opinion in every community in the country. Every businessman and industrialist must, therefore, become a salesman for enterprise in his own community, among the people he knows best and who know him best.

The problem has always been one of recruiting and equipping business executives as salesmen of enterprise in their own home towns. The National Association of Manufacturers has undertaken to attack this problem in a forthright manner. It recognized that, in such a campaign, it could serve best as a catalyst to hasten the development of more industrial spokesmen. Its industry leaders program was, therefore, devised by the public relations division of NAM.

By means of this program, some thirty-five to fifty local business leaders are brought together, under the sponsorship of their local business association, for a two-day "sales conference". For these occasions, NAM makes available a two-man team of skilled instructors to provide these businessmen with information and inspiration which will assist them in organizing to tell more effectively the story of our enterprise philosophy and system to their fellow citizens. Following the conference, the participants, under the leadership of their local association, develop their own follow-up program. This follow-up normally involves the creation of an executive speakers' bureau in the community—but it may be much more elaborate.

By the happy accident of birth or circumstance, each of us holds the highest office in the nation—that of American citizenship. As holders of that high office of citizenship, we have the clear obligation and responsibility to work at it, to preserve and strengthen the nation and its traditions. The businessmen of the nation can most fittingly and most effectively do this by preserving and strengthening the individual competitive enterprise system which has served the nation so well from the beginning.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

much chemical nitrogen applied to the soil has been followed by an extensive spread of destructive plant diseases—all of which has been quite fully refuted by reliable agronomists, biologists, and other qualified commentators.

Wartime Distribution Controls

The annual controversy over how much longer the government shall continue to exercise the wartime controls over distribution of scarce products and imports has again arisen. Except for the question of controlling imports, and more specifically, limiting imports of flaxseed and linseed oil, it isn't likely that question this year will cause any heated discussions.

Secretary of Commerce Sawyer, who administers the second decontrol act, which contains the holdover wartime powers, has indicated a willingness to let all the controls expire June 30, except in the case of tin and tin products. But for the recent interruption of production in Bolivia, he also would have been satisfied to let the tin controls run out also. He changed his mind over the weekend and has asked Congress to continue the tin allocation program.

However, the likelihood of import controls over fats and oils expiring June 30 is the cause for some concern to the Department of Agriculture in the handling of the flaxseed problem. If they expire, it may mean that the department will have to step in and buy a large part of the domestic flaxseed crop since the crushers would expect to prefer taking the lower priced foreign flaxseed. In fact, CCC is already taking the unsold 1949 Texas flaxseed crop because the crushers prefer to wait and see what happens on the question of import controls after June 30.

Prescriptions and the FDA Law

The Food and Drug Administration is a bit concerned over a drive that is being put on by the retail druggists in behalf of a bill by Representative Carl T. Durham of North Carolina, which would exempt the filling of prescriptions by pharmacists from the provisions of the act.

For the past year or more, FDA has been carrying on a campaign against the refilling of prescriptions for dangerous drugs. The interest has been centered largely in barbiturates, and if this bill is enacted, it would cut directly across this control effort, officials state. For all practical purposes, the regulation of the filling of prescriptions would be limited to State law. It is the view of the retail druggists, however, that, because this is purely an intrastate matter, it should be left to the regulation of the States. They complain supervision by both the State and the Federal government is an unwarranted burden and unnecessary.

O'Mahoney Changes Views

There must have been many expressions of surprise heard in industrial circles around the country when the disclosure was made in the senate that Senator Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming was leading the fight to legalize delivered pricing and freight absorption practices of industry. It would seem that Mr. O'Mahoney was out of character, for he has long been the outstanding battler for tighter antitrust laws.

But Mr. OMahoney's position on freight absorption and delivered prices is not so surprising when you consider the interest of his state on these questions. One of the major industries of Wyoming is the raising and refining of sugar beets. Large scale production of soda ash from the huge deposits of trona in Wyoming is another important industry in the making. Neither of them could operate unless they were able to absorb freight and offer delivered prices.

This fact was made known to Mr. O'Mahoney in very clear terms by representatives of the sugar beet growers and refiners and by Westvaco, which plans to develop the trona deposits, and the Senator unhesitatingly grabbed the ball to legalize these pricing practices.

The United States Chamber of Commerce has entered the fight against socialized medicine with both feet in a brochure that it has just issued setting forth succinctly most of the arguments that can be made against compulsory health insurance. The brochure is well worth reading by those who haven't given too much thought to what compulsory health insurance means.

The basic question, as the Chamber conceives it to be, is why has it suddenly become necessary for this country to have a compulsory health insurance program. Actually, the nation's health is extremely good. If we compare present health conditions with those of a generation ago, the improvement is phenomenal. For instance, under 1901 mortality rates, only 750 persons out of every 1,000 born lived to reach age twenty-four. But now 750 out of 1,000 will reach at least age fifty-nine—a life span nearly two-and-a-half times as great, achieved in less than half a century! Also, the United States, with 6 percent of the world's population, has more hospital facilities than the rest of the nations put together.

If Americans want to double, or even triple, the amount they are paying for medical services they can easily do so by cutting down on unnecessary things. In 1947, the American people spent $10,000,000,000 for liquor, $4,000,000,000 for tobacco and over $2,000,000,000 for cosmetic items. In the same year they spent only $1,700,000,000 for physicians' services.

With many experienced users of vitamins in pharmaceuticals, foods and beverages, the source that comes first to mind is Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. To them, it's a source that is first in quality. They have learned that, year in and year out, the Pfizer seal is a pledge of consistent purity.

Not only in the portion of the Brooklyn ascorbic acid plant pictured here, but in every operation in the production of vitamins, *strict quality control* is maintained. An unusually high degree of uniformity is a Pfizer goal that has been consistently realized — both in relation to product purity and vitamin potency.

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Heavy Chemicals

Copper chloride, anhydrous, crystals and dried, was priced lower last week in response to the decline in copper. Copper metal also registered an additional price decline and so did prime-western zinc. The unstability of conditions current in these non-ferrous metals has been reflected in the demand for chemicals derived from these bases. The most active at present is copper sulphate because the season has arrived when this chemical is essential to protect farm crops. It is apparent, however, that buyers are keeping transactions within the limit of actual wants. The same condition has featured zinc sulphate for agricultural uses. Lead was steadier at the late decline under better buying from the battery trade.

Buying interest in heavy chemicals continued spotty with the tonnage moving only fair and individual sales small. The desire of consumers to control inventories is apparent all around. The fact that the vacation season is almost here has not increased confidence for any nearby improvement in the sales volume. Cutback production at many consuming plants and reports that others will close down entirely for a two week's period next month have cast a shadow on the early Summer outlook for chemical sales. Seasonal improvement in demand for chlorine is reaching the market. There appeared to be plenty of soda ash and caustic soda available. Sulphuric acid was in adequate supply here but short in the Middlewest due to cutback output in that area occasioned by prolonged labor difficulties. The general supply situation looked comfortable in about every other direction.

Fourteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $1,026,000 in April showed a loss of 11 percent from March. Nine wholesalers showed inventories unchanged from March. In comparison with April, 1948, their sales were down 24 percent and their inventories were up 10 percent.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 77.7 percent for the week ending June 4, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 83.2 in the preceding week, and 92.9 for the corresponding week in 1948.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise specified, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Ammonia Anhydrous—Supply position looked better although the market still had a rather tight appearance locally. The outlook was considered better with the stock situation expected to ease later in the year from increased production. March output established a new high record at 103,418 tons of synthetic, compared with 90,917 tons in the preceding month and 100,142 in March last year.

Carbon Dioxide—March production of liquid and gas was placed at 21,127,000 pounds, against 16,898,000 in the preceding month and 20,511,000 in March, 1948. Output of solid, dry ice, was 52,128,000 pounds in March, compared with 41,285,000 in February and 50,079,000 in March last year.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Buying interest described as fair for small lots for immediate shipment. Market steady with requirements being satisfied promptly.

Chlorine—Seasonal demand for water-processing appeared to be gradually working up to normal dimensions and, according to trade reports, stocks are not as free as noted a month ago. Contract shipments are going forward promptly but the general movement at present has not been of a character to overtax production.

Copper Chloride—Priced lower as a result of a reduction in producing costs occasioned by the recent decline in the price of the metal. Crystals are listed at 17¼c. per pound, dried crystals at 20½c., and anhydrous at 25½c., all f.o.b. the works.

Copper Hydrate—Price unchanged at present and moving mostly to manufacturers of other copper chemicals. Stocks adequate to meet requirements promptly.

Copper Sulphate—Volume of business reported good although individual sales have continued small and represent actual wants. Demand for agriculture is chiefly from Eastern areas with the North still inactive but expected to enter the market around July 1. Industrial demand holding steady. Export sales to Europe nil. It was stated that the season for France and Italy is over. Stocks fully sufficient to meet all requirements.

Glauber's Salt—March production was placed at 13,554 tons, compared with 13,649 in the preceding month and 15,826 in March of 1948.

Iron Chloride Solution—After a suspension of activities, a former major plant has resumed production of this chemical to satisfy a steady demand for control of stream pollution and for use as a coagulant in sewage treatment. It was stated that output was stopped during the war when all available power was essential to satisfy demand for certain war chemicals. Tankcars, 42° baume, basis 100 percent, are priced at $3.45 per 100 pounds, f.o.b. the works.

Nickel Sulphate—Plating demand has continued relatively slow and the call for use in hydrogenation of vegetable oils has slowed down on account of the uncertain price trend of the vegetable oil market. Stocks have continued at a level to satisfy requirements promptly.

Potash, Caustic—No significant improvement could be noted in buying interest with the advance of the month. Both solid and liquid forms were available for prompt shipment.

Potassium Carbonate—Some slowing down in demand from the glass specialty trade was noted for calcined and hydrated. Liquid commanded a little more attention. Stock situation comfortable.

Potassium Chlorate—Shipments to the match factories are only slightly below the seasonal average. Producers have remained in a favorable position to take on prompt shipments. Perchlorate demand has slowed down and market position is now in balance.

Salt Cake—Production of crude commercial in March was 52,069 tons, compared with 53,890 in the preceding month and 53,862 in March of last year.

Soda Ash—Supply has continued free during the first half of the month with demand slow owing to the cutback of output in consuming industries and the present disposition of buyers to control inventories. Carlot prices for light and dense ash are firm with prompt shipments readily available.

Soda, Caustic—About in the same position as soda ash. The liquid and dry forms have remained available for prompt shipment with a spotty demand about the best that can be reported at the present time.

Sodium Chlorate—Shipments against contracts have continued satisfactory so far as tonnage is concerned. New business for weed-killer and industrial uses is fair although there is little intention to extend commitments beyond the limit of actual wants. Stocks are meeting requirements promptly.

Sodium Phosphate—March production of meta amounted to 1,791 tons, compared with 2,298 tons in the preceding month and 3,461 in March, 1948. March output of tetra was 6,845 tons against 6,888 in February and 6,105 in March last year.

Zinc Sulphate—Finding a seasonal outlet for agriculture at current prices. It is stated this material mixed with dithane has proved successful in controling the potato and tomato blight in addition to its use for peach trees. Industrial demand slow for chemicals. Rayon mills are under contract and probably have fair inventories at the present time. No price changes announced.

Acids

Acetic—Production of synthetic in March was at the lowest level for the first quarter, according to the Chemical Divi-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Copper, ½c. per lb.
Copper chloride, anhydrous, 2c. per lb.
crystals, 1½c. per lb.
Zinc, 1¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
222.4	222.4	223.7	208.1

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
122.0	122.0	122.0	119.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

sion of the Tariff Commission. The total was 28,566,334 pounds, compared with 32,884,584 in the preceding month. The amount of recovered acid was also lower at 115,099,880 pounds in March, against 125,093,348 in February. The natural output in March was 1,930,000 pounds compared with 1,854,174 in February. The glacial market has remained quiet with demand slow and stocks adequate to meet current requirements.

Hydrofluoric Acid—Output in March was lower at 4,787,000 pounds, compared with 4,807,000 in the preceding month and 5,469,000 in March, 1948. Demand has continued moderate, stocks adequate for home and export.

Muriatic—Supply situation comfortable in this area. Buying interest moderately active. March production showed a total of 42,538 tons, a new high record, and compared with a revised total of 38,994 in February and 36,579 in March last year.

Nitric—Immediate shipments have continued available at current prices. March production was down to 85,680 tons. The February total was 90,545 tons and in March 1948 output registered 101,041 tons.

Oxalic—Producers have continued to make prompt shipments at former prices. It was stated that most of the business passing is for actual requirements with relatively little attention being given to July forward deliveries. The market was devoid of new developments.

Phosphoric—Stocks meeting current requirements with sales fair and somewhat below normal dimensions. Production reached a new high in March at 114,257 tons which included 65,001 tons made from phosphorus and 49,236 made from phosphate rock. February output showed a revised total of 107,134 tons and in March, 1948, production registered 105,097 tons.

Sulphuric—Supply situation easy in the East and tight in the Middlwest where production has been seriously curtailed by the continuance of labor difficulties and some of the large producing plants. It was stated that local buying interest is down with consumers satisfied to purchase for actual wants.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum—Shipments of aluminum wrought products during April, 1949, totaled 106,000,000 pounds, the lowest point since August, 1947, according to the Bureau of the Census. The April shipments were 15 percent lower than the 125,000,000 pounds shipped in March and 24 percent under the 139,000,000 pounds shipped in April, 1948. The decrease in the current shipments was accounted for by the decline in plate, sheet and strip, which dropped to 73,000,000 pounds in April from the 92,000,000 pounds shipped in March. The remainder of the April shipments consisted of 18,100,000 pounds of rolled structural shapes, rod, bar and wire; 13,700,000 pounds of extruded shapes, tube blooms, and tubing; and 900,000 pounds of powder, flake and paste.

Copper—Priced lower at 17c. per pound for electrolytic. Production has been cutback in order to prevent an increase in stocks while consumer interest has dipped to the lowest level of the year. Maintenance of copper scrap prices at 13c. to 13½c. for number 1 appeared to be the

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chief factor contributing to the market's support.

Bureau of Mines placed mine production of recoverable copper in April at 72,836 tons, a loss of 6 percent compared with March when the highest monthly output since June, 1944, was recorded. Among important producers, the New Mexico and Montana declines exceeded that for the country as a whole. Arizona's production fell 6 percent; Nevada and Utah, 4 and 3 percent respectively. April production by states: Arizona, 25,200 tons; Utah, 20,165; Montana, 5,080; New Mexico, 4,280; Nevada, 4,110; Washington, 480; Colorado, 195; Idaho, 135; California, 70; Texas, 3; Missouri, 262; Michigan, 1,817; other states east of the Mississippi, 1,039.

Lead — Storage battery makers have taken on some tonnage of lead during the past week and sales so far this month are said to show improvement over the first half of May. The supply situation has continued easy with sellers naming 12c. per pound for the common grade at New York.

Quicksilver — Sales volume has continued low with prices showing no appreciable change. Round lots, 100 flasks, are priced at $81 with a range upward to $85, according to quantity and seller. Imports last week included 363 flasks.

San Francisco—No metal reported available with demand good. Metal quoted from $81 to $83 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Despite the fact that domestic production of quicksilver in the first quarter of 1949 (1,440 flasks) exceeded expectations in some quarters, the output was at an annual rate smaller than in any other year covered by the production record, beginning with 1850, according to the Bureau of Mines. Imports, meanwhile, though little more than two-thirds of the quarterly average for 1948, were far in excess of prewar quarterly averages. Imports plus production, nonetheless, failed to cover the continued high rate of domestic consumption, which likewise was far above prewar levels, and stocks were reduced. The marked upturn in the average quoted price, first rise of any consequence since late 1945, was caused by the advance in the cartel price near the end of December, 1948. Consumers' and dealers' stocks on March 31 were 21,000 flasks and producers held 5,063 flasks.

Imports of mercury in the first quarter of 1949 amounted to 7,133 flasks, or a drop of 32 percent from the average quarterly rate in 1948. Imports in 1948, however, were larger than in all earlier years except 1945 and 1943. Italy, Japan and Mexico, supplied most of the metal entered in January-March, 1949, with Spain dropping to fourth place from an outstanding first in 1948.

Silver — Continued to follow a steady course throughout the past week. It was stated that production has been cutback in an effort to keep the market in balance. The official closing price for silver bullion in the New York market was 71½c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce— New York	London
High	Feb. 14, 1949—71½c.	Jan. 14, 1949—43½d.
Low	Jan. 1, 1949—70c.	Jan. 1, 1949—42½d.

Zinc — Lower prices have again been named for prime western in an effort to stimulate sales. The market was quiet with suppliers naming 9½c. per pound, a decline of 1¼c. for the past week. Producers have curtailed output in order to limit the additional accumulation of stocks.

Total slab zinc smelter output including all grades in May was 77,357 tons, according to the American Zinc Institute. April production was amended to 75,921 tons. Domestic shipments were 35,564 tons in May, against a revised total of 35,948 in the preceding month. Export and drawback amounted to 5,731 tons, government account 10,463 bringing total shipments to 51,938 tons. Stocks on May 31 were 76,581 tons, the largest since December, 1946. Unfilled orders at the close of May were 58,664 tons, compared with 65,713 at the end of April. Daily average production in May was 2,501 tons, against 2,531 in April and a daily average of 2,323 for the year 1948.

Lack Chemical Co. Now Selling CP Pyruvic Acid

The Lack Chemical Company, New York, has been appointed distributor of the pyruvic acid CP recently put into production by the Hunter-Nesson Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. The product is immediately available for manufacturing purposes in sufficient quantity to meet any needs, according to the Lack organization. Specifications and prices may be obtained from the seller at 19 Park place, New York 7.

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SAACI Holds First Golf Tournament with 150 Present

More than 150 members and guests participated in the first golf outing of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, held at the Bonnie Briar Country Club, Larchmont, N. Y., on June 9.

In the golf tournament, H. Robert Miller of White Metal Manufacturing Company, won low gross, flight A, and Robert Horsey of the Sindar Corporation won flight B. Robert T. Reid of Witco Chemical Company took honors for low gross, flight C.

Low net winners were R. H. Geibel, Harshaw Chemical Company, flight A; Philip A. Hunt, of the company of that name, flight B, and Howard Emmons, Dye Specialties Corporation, flight C. Winners of the kickers competition were H. B. Smith, Mathieson Chemical Corporation; Ed Jacobi, R. W. Greeff & Co., and P. C. Reilly, jr., Reilley Tar & Chemical Corporation.

J. B. Eakins of J. S. & W. R. Eakins, won the prize for the longest drive, and Walter S. Clark of U. S. Industrial Chemical, Inc., took the honors in the nearest to the pin contest. E. L. Collins of Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation won the putting contest.

Synthetic Elastomers Sales And Output in 1948 Reported

Preliminary statistics on the production and sales of synthetic elastomers[1] have been reported by the United States Tariff Commission as follows, in pounds:—

Cyclic	Production	Sales[2]
Total	882,292,000	749,938,000
Polybutadiene-styrene, total	882,292,000	749,938,000
Produced at Government plants	874,138,000	.....
Produced at private plants	8,154,000	.....
Acyclic		
Total	290,634,000	294,162,000
Polybutadiene-acrylonitrile[3]	15,706,000	14,909,000
Polychloroprene (GR-M type)[4]	76,612,000	63,856,000
Polyisobutylene-isoprene type (butyl GR-I)	117,831,000	122,823,000
Polyvinyl type elastomers[5]	67,386,000	66,497,000
All other acyclic elastomers[6]	11,099,000	26,077,000
Grand total	1,172,926,000	1,044,100,000

[1] An elastomer is defined as a material which will stretch repeatedly to 150 percent or more and will return rapidly and with force to its approximate original shape. Synthetic elastomers include synthetic rubbers.

[2] Quantity of sales for domestically produced elastomers (other than polyvinyl and miscellaneous types) are calculated by adding exports to and subtracting imports from the United States consumption of these elastomers as reported by the Department of Commerce. Value of sales of the elastomers which were produced for the account of the Office of Rubber Reserve are calculated from the established prices as furnished by the Office of Rubber Reserve, Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Other values are as reported to the Tariff Commission.

[3] Includes types such as "Hycar OR," "Chemigum OR," "Butaprene," "Perbunan," "Thiokol RD," and GR-A.

[4] Includes production for both government and private account. Sales are for government account only.

[5] Includes data for polyvinyl acetal, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl chloride, and polyvinyl chloride-vinylidene chloride elastomers, and sales of "Neoprene" for private account.

[6] Includes data for thiokol, polyisobutylene ("Vistanex"), and cyclo- and chlorinated-rubber elastomers.

Note.—The statistics on sales of elastomers (synthetic rubbers) in 1948 do not include the quantity and value of interplant transfers as did the statistics for 1947 and earlier years. The sales statistics given in this report, therefore, are not strictly comparable with the sales statistics given in earlier reports.

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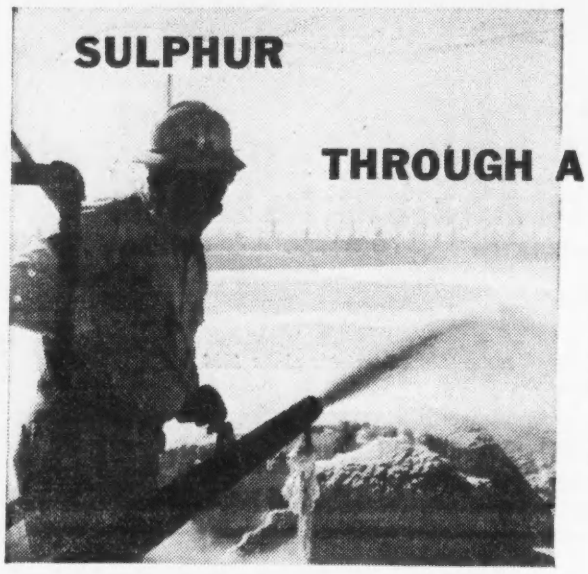

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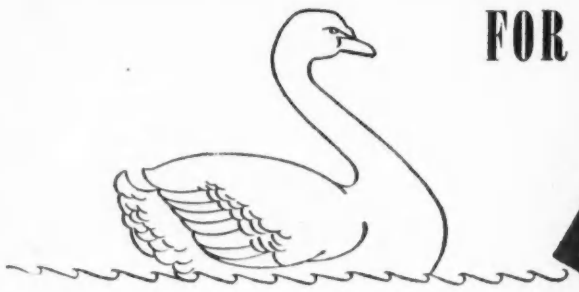

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APMA Told Committee Should be Reorganized

—*Continued from page 7*

added that to be able to decide whether a trend is basically sound and if it is for the best interest of the majority is a real problem, but action is necessary.

"It is generally agreed," he said, "that every well-regulated business operates under a management committee plan. The representation of this executive group should be broad enough to encompass all of the principal phases of the business, and in most instances it is best to have a general management committee and a top management committee.

"In the first instance, all department heads meet with the president or general manager, and in this way every department is fully aware of the policies and objectives of the company itself. The top management committee consists of the active company or corporate officers, and the major phases of the business, including research, should be capably represented.

Duplication of Specialties

"A very important management problem has developed as a result of the regrettable duplication of specialties, and this situation has met the condemnation of prescription pharmacists and drug associations. Management must set up a constructive policy which will eliminate this undesirable situation, and a line should be drawn by management between a product which is a real contribution to better health and the product that causes needless and uneconomical duplication of wholesale and retail inventories.

"Research and product development are constructive phases of the pharmaceutical business. Each company has a right to progress in direct ratio to its contribution to the improvement of medical science, and, conversely, a company that does not do its part in the furtherance of the medical profession cannot justify its place in our industry. It is not sufficient to produce new and better products. We must do more by making a larger number of better products available to more people at lower prices since the cost of medical care is a most important matter.

New Product Development

"It is now generally agreed that one man should be placed in charge of new product development work, and that there should be a committee set up to work with this individual. Research, control, manufacturing, sales and advertising, and general management should be represented on this committee. The primary job of the individual in charge of new product development work is to coordinate the efforts on all phases of this vital effort."

Mr. Rogers declared that the transition from boom to a more stable prosperity, though painful to the national economy, will result in a sounder base for new and greater economic advances. When the current readjustment has run its course and buying for inventory replacement reverses, he said, business will find itself on an infinitely more satisfactory foundation.

The matter of distribution costs from a policy viewpoint is far overdue for thorough study, the speaker continued. He advised that the whole system of trade and quantity discounts be thoroughly scrutinized from a realistic point of view.

Costs Survey Recommeded

"I recommend," he said, "that APMA use some of its funds for conducting a scientific survey of distribution costs. This program could logically tie in with the current study of the National Association of Retail Druggists, with the net result that a greater industry service would be rendered."

The industry must take definite steps at once to sell employees on the present economic system and help them, in general, to think straight about current trends and problems, according to Mr. Rogers. He added that there is likely to be considerable more pressure from people in the industry to share profits.

Mr. Rogers stated that some deterioration in business ethics is already noticeable and, as the economic situation tightens, there doubtless will be more tendencies toward business malpractices.

"If we are to remain strong and fulfill our destiny," he said, "we must somehow or other continue to raise the level of our own industry. Perhaps this can best be done through education and much has been accomplished, but unfortunately the cold fact remains that among our members and non-members we find unprogressive companies, copy-cats and chiselers.

APMA Backs FDA

Mr. Rogers pointed out that the association's relations with the Food and Drug Administration have been of the highest order and that much has been accomplished through committee and general cooperation. He added that the association has and always will fight any move to subordinate or weaken the position of FDA.

"However," he said, "since there is always room for improvement, I propose that APMA spearhead a movement which

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will result in a combined APMA-ADMA committee that will work with food and drug officials in developing a code or rules relative to plant inspections. There have been some complaints on both sides, and it would be mutually advantageous to have mutually agreeable policies relative to plant inspections, in order that pharmaceutical manufacturers may have advance knowledge of what is expected and required. The net result will be better cooperation, greater accomplishment and a much more satisfactory arrangement."

Line Management Prestige

E. J. Lyons, vice-president in charge of personnel for Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., traced the growth in physical size and company importance of the personnel department and pointed out that, in many instances it resulted in a loss of prestige for the actual line management. But letting the personnel department handle all matters pertaining to the workers welfare does not seem to have brought about "the happy day of perfect employee relation," he said.

"The old and fundamental truth that good or bad employee relations depend on the hour-to-hour contacts of the worker and his boss, and not on a mythical expert, even in the form of a vice-president for personnel, has become clear," he said. "The expert can't substitute himself for the first line supervisor in every corner of the plant, laboratory or office.

"Successful personnel departments work through, not around, the line management, because personnel functions are service functions, and in themselves do not build or sell a single automobile, a single chemical or a dime's worth of any other product.

"The success of the labor relations expert in the personnel management group rests on his ability to impress on line management personnel that employee relations are their daily responsibility, that they are paid for handling people properly as well as materials and machines, that the production executive must have a hand in the negotiation of union contracts if his supervisors are to be successful in administering them. The expert can't do the job himself; he must accomplish it through the line supervisor."

Management Teamwork Needed

Vincent A. Burgher, vice-president in charge of sales for Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., in a discussion on "Marketing Management," pointed out that all industry was feeling a minor recession and that the pharmaceutical industry was facing a lowered rate of profit to sales volume.

The job before management is not an individualistic one, he said; it warrants teamwork, with executives of each department correlating efforts.

Mr. Burgher first recommended that management analyze its sales staff and added that retraining of all or a portion of it may be, and probably will be indicated. The monies invested, he said, will be well repaid through an increased volume of sales by a revitalized sales group.

It is definitely advantageous, he continued to set up standard sales territories on an equal task basis throughout the country. This can be established far in advance of the time each will be completely staffed, he said, and complete coverage can be effected as manpower expansion is warranted.

"Sales emphasis should, where good business dictates, be placed on high profit items. A territorial balance of sales should obviously be maintained and a representative or representatives should not be allowed to focus full sales attention on a pet product of products.

"I feel very strongly that the curtailing of sales activities is not the answer to the profit problem. Do not lose track of the fact that the profit percentage becomes most vulnerable when a fall in sales volume nears the break-even point.

"Likewise, do I personally advocate that no cuts be made in product research or market research. The former is very excellent insurance for protection of future business. Marketing research more than pays its way and its favorable influence on the profit picture is by no means a minor one.

"Advertising expenditures must be viewed with a critical eye, and we can be very choosey in these times in selection of productive media. Whether you should display at certain medical conventions, should obviously be governed principally by your records of past showings at those meetings.

Trend to Sales Copy

"Many firms may find it advisable at this time to emphasize selling copy rather than institutional, with the thought in mind of strongly boosting individual item turnover. As usual, maximum collaboration should exist between advertising and sales, so that promotional efforts of the field force may be correlated with journal and direct mail advertising.

"Business failures have increased to date—double the 1948 figure. Careful credit checks must be maintained on receivables, particularly in those cases where sales are consummated through retail drug outlets.

"Management views profits after taxes critically and measures favorable dollar income against the present purchasing power of the earned dollar. Those dollars will afford greater expansion in the future than at the present. Now is the time to lower that overhead where possible."

The earlier sessions of the meeting also were concerned with appointments of committees, reports of standing committees, and reports on winter sectional meetings.

Scheduled for Saturday was an address by Charles Wesley Dunn, APMA counsel, on "The Recommendations by the Hoover Commission on the Administration of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law," a round-table discussion on compulsory health insurance, legislation, and election of new officers.

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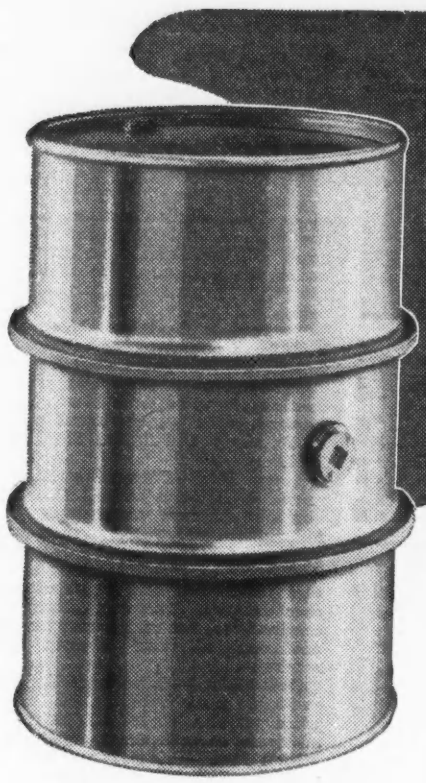

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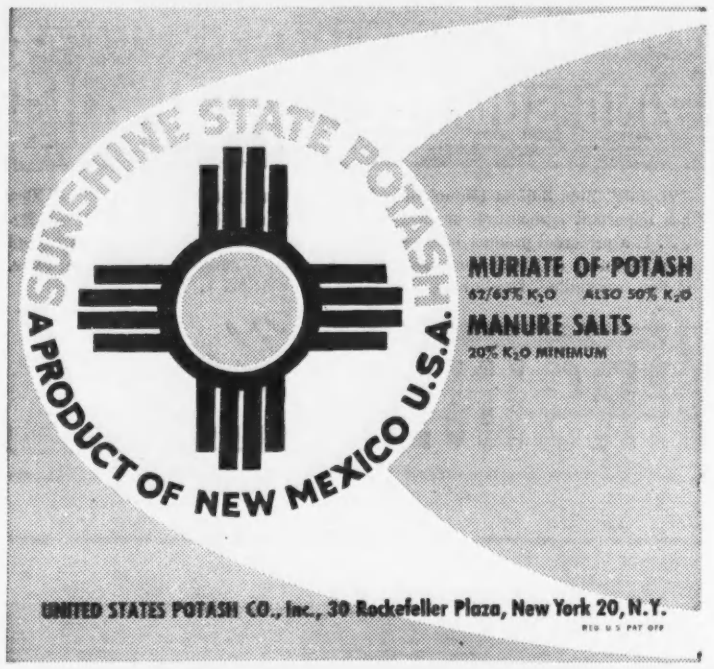
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Agricultural Chemicals

Florida phosphate rock prices have shown some irregularity owing to competitive influences and prices were a shade easier at the close of the week. Wage increases have not been granted by all producers to date and while the general wage scale at the mines averages higher, the advance has been more than offset by a decline in the price of fuel oil at port Tampa, Florida. There were ten bids for the army's 30,000 tons of phosphorus pent oxide equaling around 100,000 tons of phosphate rock. The lowest was $57.80 per ton of P_2O_5 delivered Japan. At present it looks as though current contract prices for superphosphate will be extended over the new season starting July 1. To date there has been no price changes for ammonium sulphate, potassium muriate standard grade and potassium sulphate contracts for 1949-1950. Last vessels have sailed to complete the season's requirements of Chilean nitrate. There was an absence of new price developments in packing-house byproducts. Fishing boats have left Baltimore for the new season's catch of menhaden. Castor pomace production has experienced a further cutback.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise specified, are from the Bureau of the Census and the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate—March production of original solution amounted to 85,079 tons including 70,710 tons of fertilizer grade and 14,369 of other grades. Total output in February was 80,005 and in March, 1948, production registered 95,407 tons.

Ammonium Sulphate—Most producers have their output under contract for this month and are extending commitments over 1949-1950 at prevailing prices. Production of synthetic in March was 56,982 tons of technical, compared with 60,975 in February and 28,779 tons in March, 1948.

Bone Meal—Consuming inquiry has subsided to some extent although there was no apparent easement of offerings for prompt shipment. Prices continued unchanged.

Castor Pomace—Reports were current that production had experienced a further cutback. The only shipments were confined to contract consumers and no additional offerings reached the open market.

Dried Blood—Sales were limited to occasional carlots here and in Chicago. The price was unchanged at $8 per unit of ammonia in both areas.

Fish Meal—Prices for menhaden meal and scrap remained nominal. It was stated that fishing boats are leaving Baltimore and some idea of the catch should be coming through shortly.

Hoof Meal—Scattered sales were reported at $7 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis. Demand and offerings were both light.

Sodium Nitrate—Demand for top-dressing has continued at a high level and most of the material moving is for this purpose. The last vessels have sailed from Chile to complete this season's requirements of Chilean nitrate. No announcement regarding the 1949-1950 allocation has been made to date.

Tankage—Market situation quiet with no change in prices. Chicago named $8 per unit of ammonia and so did New York.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock — Increased prices granted labor by some producers have been neutralized by lower producing costs occasioned by a fall in oil quotations at port Tampa, Florida. The oil market has declined from $1.85 per barrel in February to $1.47 and is now $1.48. This condition has permitted a slight decline in prices of phosphate rock ranging from 15c. to 20c. a long ton and has offset the increase of 5c. to 6c. per hour granted labor by some producers in order to settle labor difficulties. The fact that increased wages has not become effective at all mines has resulted in a moderate degree of price irregularity. Demand has continued steady with adequate stocks in sight to meet requirements when output is restored to normal. It was stated that bids have been asked on 30,000 tons of P_2O_5 by the army for shipment to Japan which represents approximately 100,000 tons of phosphate rock. There were ten bidders, the lowest being about $58 per ton, delivered Japan. There was no price changes recorded in Tennessee rock.

Superphosphate—Contract prices are expected at any time as many expirations will occur on June 30. In producing quarters 76c. to 77c. per unit of a-p-a was the current price here and in Baltimore and the feeling is that these figures may be named for 1949-1950 contracts. Meanwhile, shipments from acidulating plants are holding at a satisfactory seasonal level.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Florida phosphate rock, 5c. to 25c. per long ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	75.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Potashes

Production has been heavily sold for 1949-1950 and suppliers are still writing contracts. Potassium sulphate, basis 90 percent, K_2SO_4 is listed at $32.50 per short ton, in bulk. Potassium-magnesium sulphate, basis 40 percent, K_2SO_4 and 18½ percent MgO is priced at $14.50 per short ton, in bulk. Both grades are f.o.b. Carlsbad, New Mexico. Potassium muriate 50 to 51 percent K_2O packed in five-ply paper bags, 100 pounds each, is listed at $23 per short ton, same basis as above.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—The agricultural chemical market is slow but steady. Prices have remained unchanged. Little demand reported. Supplies are good. Ruling prices were:—Ammonia nitrate, $73.50 per ton f.o.b. this city. Ammonia phosphate, $65 per ton for 16/20 grade f.o.b. this city, and $89.30 per ton for 11/48 grade f.o.b. this city. Ammonia sulphate, $56 in bags. Canadian material same f.o.b. this city. Blood meal, $6.75 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $65 for steamed 1/30 meal. Fish meal, $240 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles for 60 percent California sardine meal. Nitrate of soda, $56 per ton in 100-pound bags f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor. $5 off for bulk. Potash muriate, 45½c. per unit f.o.b. Trona basis. Bags additional. Potash sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4 79c. per unit f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20 f.o.b. this city in bulk. Tankage, dry rendered, ground 50 percent protein, $5.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

Steady sales are increasing the volume of insecticide materials moving although actual wants have dominated individual transactions and future shipments have been rather neglected. Government warnings of a possible serious grasshopper plague have increased buying interest in chlordane and toxaphene and to some extent in sodium fluosilicate. Conservative buying has featured lead arsenate all season, the cautious attitude in this item being accentuated by the decline in the metal price.

Benzene Hexachloride — Production in March was at the highest level for any month in the first quarter with a total of 1,414,070 pounds, against 1,212,513 in February. The gamma isomer content of BH registered 195,271 pounds in March, compared with 164,471 in February.

Calcium Arsenate—Sales have continued down and it is stated that consumers have substituted DDT and other synthetics for the arsenic based material. March production was only 129,000 pounds, compared with 3,379,000 for the same month in 1948.

2, 4-d—March production was placed at 2,551,226 pounds, compared with 2,536,245 in February. Total output last year was 8,433,515 pounds.

Lead Arsenate—Buyers are not inclined to purchase beyond the limit of current wants at present. March production was down to 3,654,000 pounds, compared with 4,089,000 in the preceding month.

Sulphur

The domestic sulphur industry produced 402,711 long tons of native sulphur during the month of March according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. This was an increase of nearly 15 percent over February production and brought the total for the first quarter to 1,170,475 long tons—only slightly less than the first quarter of 1948. Stocks on March 31 were 3,202,481 long tons, compared with 3,234,481 on February 28 and 3,368,064 on March 31, 1948.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Dickerson Now Producing Domestic Byproduct Potash

The Dickerson Company, producer of chemicals and raw materials, Philadelphia, has started distribution of domestic byproduct potash. The material, which the company expects to produce ultimately at a volume of from 30,000 to 40,000 tons annually, is currently quoted at about equivalent to the domestic quotation for muriate of potash, according to the company.

In describing the new material, the company said that the water soluble K_2O is running about 17 percent, mostly sulphate of potash, and pointed out that buyers of this product receive mostly sulphate of potash at an equivalent price to that of muriate of potash. In addition, it was added, the new product contains the following advantages:

It contains low moisture and definite conditioning value; it imparts bulk, and, being on the alkaline side, it apparently is an excellent means of correcting part or all of the acidity which is imparted to fertilizer mixtures through the use of most of the synthetics and solutions.

Bemis Bro. Names Finn Peoria Plant Manager

Bemis Bro. Bag Company, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed L. J. Finn manager of its paper mill and multiwall bag factory at Peoria, Ill., effective July 1, to succeed Ernest B. Roberts, who will retire on the that date. Mr. Finn, who has been assistant manager of the Peoria plant since 1935, joined the Bemis organization in 1914. Mr. Roberts joined the company in 1911 and chose the site for the Peoria mill. He was in charge of its construction and equipping and was made manager when it was completed in 1913.

Trade Briefs

Monsanto Chemical Company has published a preliminary report on the utility of its 2,4,5-T herbicide for brush and woody plants. Copies may be obtained from the company.

Phillips Terminal Company, a subsidiary of Phillips Chemical Company, has opened a new deep water terminal adjacent to the parent company's ammonium sulphate plant at Fort Adams, Tex.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

There was little of new interest in the textile and leather chemicals market last week. Consuming demand continued restricted to prompt requirements and quotations were unchanged and fairly steady. The only price change occurred in technical grade of egg albumen, which was cut 5 cents per pound. Price index declined to 317.4, against 321.6, the week previous and 377.6 for the corresponding week last year.

While technical egg albumen was lower, edible flake albumen and egg yolk were unchanged.

Trading in sizing materials lacked snap as consumers continued to limit purchases for immediate requirements. Although demand for potato starch was spotty, prices remained steady. Production in Maine and Idaho has ceased. Stocks at Maine mills were reported moderate and well held. Idaho production was sold up for delivery to western users. Tapioca flour also was in a steady position. Supplies on the spot were not overabundant and offerings of new crop for shipments were not liberal and maintained at former levels.

New orders for tanning materials were still scarce. With tanning operations still below 50 percent of capacity, the consumption of materials was limited. Outside of an occasional order for prompt shipment, tanners remained out of the market. Prices of most materials were unchanged and nominal at producing centers.

Production of rayon broad woven goods totaled 505,000,000 linear yards during the first quarter of 1949, according to the Census Bureau. This is 7 percent less than the fourth quarter of 1948 and 9 percent less than the first quarter last year. The decrease in 100 percent filament rayon fabrics from both the first and fourth quarters last year was due to a decrease in fancy and plain weave piled yarn fabrics, bright viscose taffetas and ninons and voiles. All types of 100 percent spun rayon fabrics, showed decreases from the fourth quarter. Combination filament and spun rayon fabrics, totaling 50,700,000 yards, decreased 28 percent below the fourth quarter 1948. Production of Fujis, amounting to 9,000,000 yards, was the lowest since the third quarter of 1943.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Albumen, egg, tech., 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
317.4	321.6	329.4	377.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Consumers limited demand to small quantities for immediate requirements. Quotations were without change.

Bichromates—Moderate quantities were absorbed by users against current contracts, while new business was dull and featureless. Export inquiry was light and spasmodic. Supplies were adequate to meet demand. Quotations were unchanged. Production of sodium bichromate and chromate totaled 8,116 short tons in March, compared with 7,987 tons in February and 7,971 tons in March last year.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Recent reduction of 2c. per pound brought little, if any improvement in the slow demand. Quotations ranged from 21½c. to 22c. per pound, drums, depending upon quantity.

Sulphonated Oils—Outside of a spotty demand for immediate needs, this market was dull and featureless last week. Quotations for sulphonated grades were without change.

Zinc Hydrosulphite—Trading was slow, mainly for actual needs. Prices were unchanged at the recent drop of 2c. per pound, because of the lower cost of zinc dust. Carlots were quoted at 17¼c. per pound, drums, and to 18c., according to quantity.

Sizing Materials

Corn Dextrin—There is little of new interest in this item. Consumers purchased small to moderate quantities for actual requirements. Quotations were without change.

Corn Starch—Market remained on a steady basis, despite the restricted consuming demand. Consumers continued to operate in a hand-to-mouth manner and limited inventories to 30-day requirements. Quotations were without change. Farmers have placed more corn under federal price support from last year's crop than in any previous year, according to the Commodity Credit Corp. CCC reported farmers put 50,667,690 bushels from the last corn crop under federal support loans and purchase agreements during April, bringing the total since last fall to 346,581,190 bushels, a new record. The previous record was 302,000,000 bushels in 1939-40. The amount of corn put under loans from last year's crop is 285,222,535 bushels and 61,358,650 bushels under purchase agreements.

Egg Albumen—Trading was reported slow, chiefly of a hand-to-mouth character. Supplies were liberal and with demand restricted, some producers indicated that they will shut down because of prevailing low prices. Sellers maintained $2.26 to $2.35 per pound, depending upon quantity. The technical grade was weaker and was reduced to $1.10 for sizable quantities, while small lots ranged up to $1.20.

Egg Yolk—This market remained steady at $1.15 to $1.20 per pound, on the spot, according to quantity and seller. Buying interest showed some signs of slackening due to the high cost. Most trading of late has been of a hand-to-mouth nature. Supplies on the spot were not heavy and closely held.

Potato Starch—Trading was reported of fair volume, chiefly for immediate delivery. Market was unchanged and steady. Mills in Maine and Idaho were shut down, and available stocks in Maine was said to be growing smaller, but were expected to meet requirements until the new season starts. Carlots were well held at 5.80c. per pound, New York delivery and 7c. to 7¼c. for smaller quantities, ex-warehouse.

Rice Starch—Sales of imported grade were noted at 10½c. per pound, ex-warehouse. Supplies on spot were not heavy, but adequate to meet demand.

Sago Flour—Shipment market fluctuated widely and became firmer. Replacements were quoted at 6c. per pound, ex-dock for good quality, and 7¼c., ex-warehouse.

Tapioca Flour—Consumers continued to purchase moderate quantities for immediate needs. Interest in forward delivery was light, and the bulk of trading took place in spot stocks. Prices were steady and unchanged. High grades were in tight supply and quoted at 10¼c. to 10½c. per pound. Mediums ranged from 8½c. to 9½c. per pound, as to quality and low at 7c., on the spot. Offers for shipment from Brazil were limited and replacement costs were held on the same basis as for spot stocks.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Business was reported light and for immediate needs. Prices were without change.

Cutch—Arrivals of 600 bags were noted at New York from Singapore last week, for delivery on previous orders. A fair inquiry was reported for replacements, but light offers continued to limit trading. Shipments were unchanged at 8½c. per pound, ex-dock.

Mangrove Bark—Offerings from primary centers were scarce and the market was more or less nominal. Tanners showed some interest in replacements from Ecuador in view of the scarcity of exportable sizes from Africa.

Myrobalans — Quiet conditions prevailed in the market. Buying interest continued slow, while offers for shipment were steady at current levels.

Quebracho Extract—Arrivals of 6,900 bags at New York last week were delivered against prior orders. Tanners continued to operate in a hand-to-mouth manner, restricting demand to cover prompt deliveries. Shipments were unchanged and steady.

Valonia—Some 1,875 bags of valonia cups were received at New York last week and delivered against recent orders. Prevailing high prices for replacements continued to affect business. Cups were offered at $90 per ton, ex-dock.

Wattle—Imports of wattle bark totaled 1,930 bales at New York last week and were consigned against previous orders. Tanners interest in replacements continued slow. Primary markets were reported steady and unchanged.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Industrial Application of Chemicals

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Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Process material in formulating soluble oils.

Ink—Solvent in printing inks.

Leather—Penetrating agent and solvent in dressings, polishes, and the like.

Mechanical—Base material and solvent in hydraulic brake fluids.

Miscellaneous—Solvent and penetrating agent in dressings, industrial cleaning compounds, polishes.

Paper—Solvent and penetrating agent in coatings, finishes, sizes.

Textile—Solvent and penetrating agent in coatings, dressings, lubricants, sizings, waterproofings.

Hydrazin Sulphate

Chemical—Reducing agent in syntheses of organic chemicals.

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Miscellaneous—Reducing agent in metallizing mirrors.

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Sodium Carbonate Peroxide	$2NaCO_3.3\ H_2O_2$
Sodium Pyrophosphate Peroxide	$Na_4P_2O_7.2\ H_2O_2$
Urea Peroxide	$CO(NH_2)_2.\ H_2O_2$
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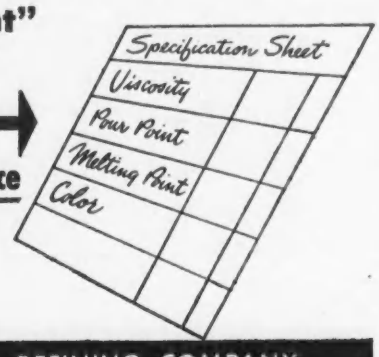

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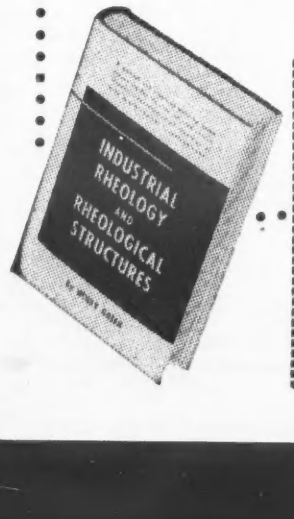

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Petroleum Derivatives

Price activity in last week's derivatives market was limited to California heavy fuels, which were downed another 15 cents per barrel. Petroleum aromatics were steady, despite pressure from consumers for a reduction. There was still some shading on rubber solvents in certain areas, but aliphatics in the main were similarly unchanged.

Call for petroleum toluol and xylol remained slight, coaltar sellers continuing to get the lion's share of the business, particularly on the former product. Stocks were plentiful all around. Petroleum makers indicated that there was little likelihood of a price cut on the basis of current operational and crude-oil costs. With sellers of pure aromatics holding the line, it followed that blends and higher boilers were also quotationally unchanged.

Apart from rubber solvents, which were still being shaded by certain small producers in the Akron and Memphis districts, there was nothing new to report in the aliphatic price situation. The trade expected prices to hold for the next three months because of prevailing firmness in the gasoline market. Demand was slightly better during the week, but the overall volume of business continued definitely on the slim side.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Conditions in the market for petroleum toluol and xylol were unchanged in any particular last week. Demand, or what there was of it, continued spotty. Coaltar sellers were still reported to be making deep inroads into petroleum business, especially on toluol. Stocks were more than ample in view of slackened buying interest. There was some pressure from consumers for lower prices, but producers doubted that there would be any moves in this connection on the basis of current operational and crude costs. According to a spokesman for one company, lowerings on petroleum aromatics would be economically unsound at the present time. Should such a trend develop, he argued, most manufacturers would be inclined to convert their production facilities to other more profitable derivatives.

Maintenance of the status quo in pure aromatics applied equally to higher boilers and blends during the past seven days. Pricewise, there was nothing new to report, nor were any developments expected. Call continued slight, and supplies were plentiful everywhere in the trade.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Improved demand was noted during the past week. However, this increase in business was definitely on the slim side, and had no bearing on the overall situation, which was off. The supply position was excellent, with offerings freely available to all comers. Listings were maintained at 14c. per gallon, East Coast, and at 10⅞c. to 11⅝c., group 3. Observers expected current price levels to hold throughout the Summer months.

Lacquer Diluent—Despite pressure from buyers for lower quotations, the price structure was stable in all areas during the past seven days. East Coast marketers quoted 16c. per gallon, while group 3 sellers were at 11⅛c to 12⅛c. The trade believed there was little likelihood of a change during the Summer motoring season. Demand, particularly from the paint trade, was slightly better, but producers emphasized that there was still plenty of room for improvement in the current business situation. Stocks were abundant.

Mineral Spirits—Current feeling in the trade is that gasoline prices will hold at present levels throughout the Summer, which in turn means at least three months of stability for this aliphatic material. Last week East Coast marketers quoted 14c. per gallon, while group 3 sellers posted 9⅞c. to 10⅞c. Calls were on the rise during the seven days, but the increase in business volume was viewed as negligible in the light of the overall slump. Supplies were freely available.

Rubber Solvents—Despite continued sacrificial offerings by certain small producers in the Akron and Memphis areas last week, the price structure by and large was firm. No trade-wise revisions were expected during the next three months because of the increasing strength in the gasoline market and the expected price stability in that material during the Summer. In group 3, listings were quoted at 10⅜c. to 10⅞c., and along the East Coast at 15c. Buyers were slightly more active, particularly rubber makers, but the overall volume was below expectations because of less-than-full-capacity tire production. Supplies were excellent.

Stoddard Solvent—There were some signs of buying improvement in this section during the week, but the situation in general remained sluggish. Consumers were reported to be pressing for a reduction in prices, but the trade viewed such a move unlikely in the light of the firm gasoline market. East Coast sellers last week quoted 14c. per gallon, while group 3 producers posted 9⅞c. to 11⅜c. The supply position remained at former levels, continuing good.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Demand, particularly from paint formulators, was up slightly during the past seven-day period. However, overall there was no change in the market situation. Quotations were unchanged at 15c. per gallon, East Coast, and at 10⅞c. to 11⅝c., group 3. Sellers believed there was little likelihood of a change in naphtha prices before September because of the hardened gasoline market. Stocks were in good availability.

Lighter Fractions

Buyers were not overly active in the market for liquefied petroleum gases last week. Stocks of butane and propane were plentiful, and quotations were steady at 3½c. and 2¾c. per gallon, group 3, respectively. Other lighter fractions were similarly in excellent availability. Pricewise, these materials were also firm.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—A major refiner last week announced a cut in crude production and buying of 15 percent each in all Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi fields. The cutback in purchases amounts to between 40,000 and 42,000 barrels per day. The reduction in crude oil runs, which was effected at the company's Baton Rouge refinery, ranges from 25,000 to 30,000 barrels daily. Following this move, the Arkansas Oil and Gas Commission reduced maximum allowed output of every field in the state by 15 percent, lowering production to a daily total of approximately 76,000 barrels.

The American Petroleum Institute reported daily average crude-oil production for the week ended May 28 at 4,897,000 barrels, or 7,000 barrels below the total of the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 5,297,000 barrels were 10,000 barrels below the levels of the preceding week.

Fuel Oil—Heavy fuels were downed 15c. per barrel in California, the third major price cut in these oils this year.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The West Coast market for solvents and diluents is steady with no change in prices. The supply position continues excellent. Demand is at sub-normal levels. Cleaners' naphtha last week was quoted at 16.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax.

This is the slack season in lighter fractions. Demand for liquefied petroleum gases is off. Prices, however, remain unchanged. Stocks are good, with offerings in ready availability. Both propane and butane were quoted last week at 9.3c. per gallon, tankcar, f.o.b. Wilmington, Calif.

Supplies of paraffin wax are reported ample, but material is said to be moving slowly. Prices are maintained. High melting point 140-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shipper's refinery, San Francisco Bay area, 7.35c. per pound; 146-148 ASTM, 7.55c. per pound, and 157-162 ASTM 9.1c. per pound. Tankcar prices in the order named are 7c., 7.2c. and 8.75c. per pound.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None
Prices Reduced
None
(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 28 totaled 275,190,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 274,042,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,148,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 1,141,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 7,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Synthetic Fuels Producing Area Survey Set by Army

The Army announced on June 6 the award of a contract for $1,341,637 to the firm of Ford, Bacon & Davis, Inc., New York, for a survey in thirty-seven states and Alaska to determine suitable general areas for the manufacture of synthetic liquid fuels.

Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, chief of engineers emphasized that the survey is not intended to select specific sites for the construction of synthetic liquid fuel plants, or to determine the total reserves of coal, oil shale, natural gas or oil-impregnated strippable deposits in the continental United States and Alaska. No core drilling or extensive sampling will be made.

The survey will follow the pattern developed by a sample survey made in portions of three states last year by the same firm under a $114,000 contract let last June. The survey was in the nature of sample studies to determine basic techniques and methods of evaluating information for use in the nation-wide survey.

Summaries of the sample survey are being prepared by the corps of engineers and will be distributed to the public by the Bureau of Mines in the near future. The reports indicate a large potential of raw materials in the areas surveyed for production of synthetic liquid fuels from the raw materials, coal, oil shale, and natural gas.

WAA Offers Aviation Gasoline Plant in Texas

The War Assets Administration has announced that it will receive sealed bids for purchase or lease of an aviation gasoline plant at Corpus Christi, Tex. The holdings are divided into two distinct groups:—real property and related but not installed personalty. Bids will be received until June 14 from Federal government agencies and State and local governments, and until June 24 from all others.

Necessary bidding instructions, an illustrated brochure and an appointment to visit the refinery may be obtained by writing the War Assets Administration, Office of Real Property Disposal, P. O. Box 6030, Dallas Tex.

Based upon feed stock of debutanized distillate, the facilities, which were built in 1944, are capable of producing high octane gasoline, isopentane and ten-pound Reid vapor pressure motor fuel. After suitable changes, it is said, the facilities would be capable of producing butylene, butadiene, benzene, toluene, xylene and other aromatics.

German Scientific Research Report Translations Offered

Consultants Bureau, New York, has made available descriptive abstracts of over 200 translations of German wartime scientific and industrial research reports. The American Petroleum Institute's technical oil mission film study groups recommended for translation the bulk of the reports.

They cover a wide range of material, pertinent to such fields as fuels and lubricants, industrial chemicals, industrial gases, chemical engineering, engine testing, plastics, soaps, rubber paints, textile aids and chemical analysis.

The abstracts have been brought together as Catalogue No. 1. It is available without charge by writing the bureau, 153 West Thirty-third street, New York, on firm or organization stationery.

National Lead Forms Specifications Dept.

National Lead Company has formed a new department to serve on matters relating to specifications for various products, test methods and other standards, and has placed Carlton H. Rose in charge of it. The new department will establish an integrated system of specifications and methods of test for company products and raw materials, and will serve as a liaison in specification matters between the company and specification writing bodies.

Sinclair Oil Elects Mutz

Sinclair Oil Corporation, New York, has elected Edward H. Mutz vice-president. Mr. Mutz joined the company in 1920 at Philadelphia and was transferred to its New York office in 1923. In 1943 he was elected assistant treasurer, and will continue to hold that position in addition to the vice-presidency.

Union Oil Advances Wolff

Union Oil Company of California has appointed Lawrence Wolff assistant to its vice-president in charge of marketing. Roy Linden has been named to succeed Mr. Wolff as manager of general and foreign sales, and F. K. Cadwell succeeds Mr. Linden as manager of the company's northwest territory. Mr. Cadwell was formerly district sales manager in Tacoma, Wash.

Pennola Distributing Hexane

Pennola, Inc., Chicago, has announced the completion of expanded distribution facilities, which make available bulk shipments of hexane to consumers in Illinois, Indiana, Western Ohio, Southern Wisconsin and Southern Michigan. Under the new set-up, the company is able to make tankcar offerings f.o.b. Chicago, Baytown, Tex., or Bayonne, N. J.

Trade Briefs

Sinclair Refining Company, New York, has appointed T. N. Naughton western manager of railway sales.

Lawrence Wolff has been appointed assistant to the vice-president in charge of marketing of the Union Oil Company of California.

LOOK WHAT'S HAPPENING on the Texas Coast

ASBESTOS CO. ADDS SILICA MILL

Construction has just been completed in Houston on a $125,000 unit for the Asbestos Company of Texas to manufacture ground silica sand. Test runs have been completed, and production has now reached a daily output of 75 tons or one and a half carloads. About half the production will be absorbed by the company itself in the manufacture of its Mustang Brand shingles and siding. The balance will go to foundries, paint manufacturers.

FAMOUS NAME MOVES TO ROBSTOWN

Under the name of Agricultural Chemicals, the Sherwin Williams Company has recently started operation of a new blending plant at Robstown. Located on a 5-acre tract, the new plant is turning out about 12,000 lbs. of cotton and vegetable insecticides daily.

TALL TALE... BUT TRUE

On many Texas ranches you can ride from sun-up to sun-down without getting from the front gate to the back. Those are just the medium sized ranches. Some of them really get big, like the ranch of the late W. T. Waggoner, reputed to have been the richest man West of the Mississippi in his day. This story proves the point. Two farmers were talking when one of them mentioned a certain county. "Where's that?" asked the second farmer. "Oh," answered the first nonchalantly, "It's one of the counties on Tom Waggoner's ranch."

A CHEMICAL EMPIRE A-BUILDING

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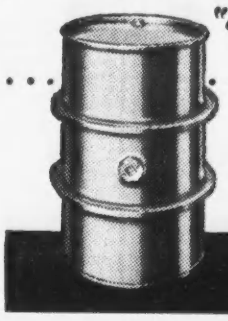

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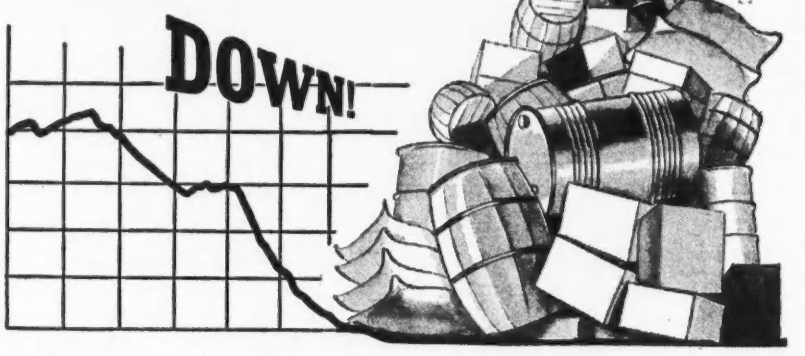

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Coaltar Chemicals

A reduction of five cents a gallon was reported for tar acid oil during the period under review but otherwise the market for coaltar chemicals was quiet. The revision was sufficient to bring the weekly price index down 2.3 points from the previous week's mark of 117.3.

Phthalic anhydride was reported to be showing some pickup in demand. It was still slight, but the trade said it was nevertheless apparent and was hoping for better things from this material, which had been in the doldrums since the first of the year.

There was considerable comment during the week concerning the supply and demand of phenol. Some sources reported that supplies were getting tight and the demand picking up. A careful check by OPD could not verify such statements, however. Major producers said they noticed no such changes in recent weeks.

Cresol and cresylic acid were in an uncertain position because of the imported material, which seemed to be confusing the price picture. Some stray lots of the imported were said to be offered at widely varying prices.

Naphthalene was largely unchanged and the mothproofing grade was still claiming the bulk of the attention. There were still a few weeks to go in seasonal buying, but the uncertain weather was not helping sales greatly. Creosote was also going along about the same way it had been for several weeks, but there was some optimism among sellers concerning the future.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that companies having 94 percent of the capacity of the industry were scheduled to produce at 89.1 percent of capacity. This was equivalent to 1,642,600 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to 1,692,300 tons scheduled to be made during the previous week, 1,732,300 tons one year ago and 1,281,210 tons for the average week of 1940, the highest pre-war year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Tar acid oil, 5c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
115.0	117.3	117.3	154.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—Pricewise, there were no changes reported in the market for this material during the past week, nor were there any indications that there would be revisions in the immediate future. The demand was reported to be holding up to pretty fair levels and the supply was said to be ample to take care of the requests.

Industrial pure 2° benzol was produced in the amount of 9,571,568 gallons during April of this year. This represented a decrease of 3.6 percent when compared to the output for the previous month, for during that time the production of the material amounted to 9,932,851 gallons. This year's April production was far above that for the comparable month a year ago, however, for during the last year the figure was 7,419,525 gallons. Production during the first four months of this year was above that for the corresponding period a year ago. Through April of 1949 the output of the material amounted to 39,794,206 gallons, while during the previous year the production for the first four months was 33,587,484 gallons. Production of all other grades in April of this year amounted to 118,853 gallons, as compared to 290,533 gallons during the previous month. This represented a decrease of 59.1 percent. The April production of this year was also lower than that for the corresponding month a year ago, for during April of last year the output was reported to be 178,918 gallons. The output of the material for the first four months of this year was ahead of the comparable period last year. Through April of 1949 the production of the material amounted to 934,784 gallons, as opposed to 810,493 gallons for the previous year.

Coaltar—The market for this material during the period under review was without any particular change, either as to the supply and demand or price. Demand was about the same as it had been in the past few months, which was a bit better than it was shortly after the turn of the year. There was still something to be desired as far as demand went, however, while the supply of the material was adequate to accommodate the market and the material was even being offered in tanks, although there was not a great deal of demand for the product in such quantities.

Creosote—No changes in the price listings of this material were reported during the past week and there were none indicated for the immediate future. The supply of the item continued to be at good levels, as a result of the strong domestic production and the importation of the item from abroad. The demand for it was not sufficient to take all of the material off the market but recently it was reported that there was a somewhat better tone noticeable. It was said that both the railroads and utilities, which had been buying in only hand-to-mouth fashion were showing more interest in the material, and while there were no great increases to be seen yet, the trade was optimistic that the future might be somewhat brighter than had been anticipated earlier in the year.

Creosote oil production during the month of April of this year amounted to 1,901,838 gallons. This represented a decrease of 17.9 percent from the previous month, during which the total production was recorded at 2,317,385 gallons. The output of the material a year ago during April, however, was reported to be 3,009,204 gallons. The production of the material during the first four months of this year was reported to be 8,399,560 gallons, which was a considerable drop from the total of 13,005,680 gallons a year ago.

Cresol—Demand for the domestic material was reported to be running from about fair to moderate but the condition of the imported material had recently had an unsettling effect on the market and made for some uncertainty regarding the future prices of the imported goods. Supplies were available in good quantity.

Cresylic Acid—This material was in a position somewhat similar to that of cresol as a result of upsetting tendencies brought about by the imported goods. It was said that the domestic demand was running about fair to moderate but there was a confused situation brought about by the imported material. It was said that sellers here had commitments on English material which brought about a surplus and resultant confused prices on the resale of distressed lots.

Naphthalene—No changes in the price schedules of this material were reported in the past week and the supply and demand situation remained about the same as it had been in the recent past. The mothproofing material was still coming in for the bulk of the attention at this time of year. The weather, which is generally the deciding factor in which way sales will go for the season, was still making a nip and tuck affair out of the movement of goods. A few days of warm weather would serve as a welcome stimulus to sales, but then a few days of cool weather would have the opposite effect. The trade so far reported that sales for the season had been so-so. There were some indications that they were up to last year but on the other hand there were sellers who thought they were not quite so good. The answer to the question would necessarily have to be held up for a few more weeks, however, for there was still time to move the goods.

Production of crude naphthalene, solidifying at less than 70°C., amounted to 1,111,383 pounds during April. This was 16 percent lower than the production of the previous month, which amounted to 1,322,552 pounds. It was considerably above April of the previous year, however, for during that time the output amounted to only 961,719 pounds. Through April of this year the output of the material was slightly higher than for the comparable period a year ago. This year's figure came to 5,342,906, while last year's total was

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended June 4 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,172,624
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	30,364,813
Benzol	gals.	3,826,460
Coaltar	gals.	14,194,933
Creosote oil	lbs.	789,978
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,876,199
Phenol	lbs.	222,181
Toluol	gals.	765,292
Xylol	gals.	172,807

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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5,232,994 pounds. Production of the crude solidifying at 70° and less than 79°C. during April of this year amounted to 6,595,055 pounds. This represented a decrease of 12.3 percent from the previous month when the output of the material reached 7,524,122 pounds. It was somewhat better than April a year ago, however, for during that time the production was 6,414,517. The total output for the first four months of this year was a bit lower than it was during the comparable period a year ago. This year's production through April amounted to 28,391,872 pounds, as compared to 29,037,032 pounds for the corresponding period during the year before.

Phenol — One producer last week dropped its prices on the 90-92 percent and the 82-84 percent material to line up with prices of other producers. This removed the high side of the range since it put all major producers' prices at the same level. There was still a range on the USP. There were some reports circulated last week to the effect that there was a noticeable upswing in the demand for phenol and some stated that in some quarters there was a pinch for supplies. A check with major producers indicated, however, that there was no recent sharp increase and that demand could be called moderate. Supplies from these producers were said to be readily available. There were reports, however, that there was some step-up in the foreign demand, which might have accounted for such reports in part, but this step-up was not of any considerable proportions.

Pyridin—The supply of the pharmaceutical material continued to be tight during the past week, while the demand for it remained at a strong level. The situation as far as the denaturing was concerned was reported to be somewhat more comfortable. There were no revisions in the price schedules announced and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate future.

Pyridin production during the month of April showed that the crude bases (dry basis) production amounted to 41,854 gallons, as compared to 39,791 gallons during the preceding month. This represented a percentagewise gain of 5.2 percent. It was nearly double the output of April a year ago, for during that period the output came only to 22,925 gallons. Production of the material during the first four months of this year was well above that for the first four months of the previous year. During 1949 the output of the material through April came to 156,784 gallons, while during the comparable period in 1948 it was 115,113.

Production of the refined 2° material came to 142,546 pounds in April of this year. This represented a gain of 52.3 percent over the output of the previous month. The figure for that period was 93,598 pounds. It was nearly 100,000 pounds better than the output of April, 1948, during which time the production amounted to 49,891 pounds. During the first four months of this year the output of the material was 394,576 pounds, while during the comparable period a year ago it was 333,032 pounds.

Solvent Naphtha—The price listings for this material during the period under review were reported to be without change and there were no reports that would indicate that there were any revisions planned in the listings for the immediate days to come. As far as the supply and demand were concerned, it was reported that the conditions showed no marked change over those of the past few weeks.

Toluol—Supplies of this material during the past week were reported to be about sufficient to fill normal orders, although one producer stated that it had "not too much" of the item on hand. The demand for it recently had been showing some improvement, it was reported, particularly from the coatings industry. The price structure was reported to be unchanged during the week and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate future.

Xylol—The demand for this material during the period under review was reported to be good, particularly from the coatings industry, and supplies were reportedly none too plentiful. Price schedules held to their old levels and there were no signs that producers were planning any revisions in the immediate days to come.

Intermediates

Para-anisidin — No changes were reported in the listings for this material during the past week and there were no indications from producers that they were planning to make any revisions in the immediate future. Supplies of the material were said to be ample to meet the market, but the demand for the item was limited.

Parachlorophenol—Supplies of this material during the period were said to be

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holding up to a level satisfactory to accommodate the needs of buyers, but the demand, while not below levels that were considered normal, was not at an especially active point. The price of the material was reported to be unchanged and there were no indications that any further changes were to be anticipated soon.

Phthalic Anhydride — The indications that this material was in a somewhat better position as far as demand was concerned showed no signs of slacking off last week, for it was reported by several producers that they had during the past few weeks seen a better tone on the market for the item. It was said that the paint makers were showing more interest in the item and although the improvement had not come to a point where all manufacturers could again step their plants up to capacity production, it was said that the outlook seemed better. During the end of May and the first of this month sales of the material were reported to be better and this had provided encouragement to the producers who had noted a slowness in the market since the first of the year. Prices were still holding at their previously noted levels and it was said that they would probably stay there for at least the present time, for producers felt that reductions would be difficult to make in the light of the present costs of labor and raw materials.

Tar Acid Oil—A decrease of 5c. a gallon was announced last week by one producer for both the 15-18 percent and the 25-28 percent material. Another went down 3c. on the 15-18 percent and followed suit with a 5c. across-the-board reduction on the 25-28 percent. Another producer was still holding to the old prices, with the result that there were now new low prices on one side of the range while the former single figures became the high of the range.

Coaltar Dyes 1948 Statistics Detailed

United States production and sales of coaltar dyes in 1948, broken down by chemical class, has been reported by the United States Tariff Commission as follows, in pounds:—

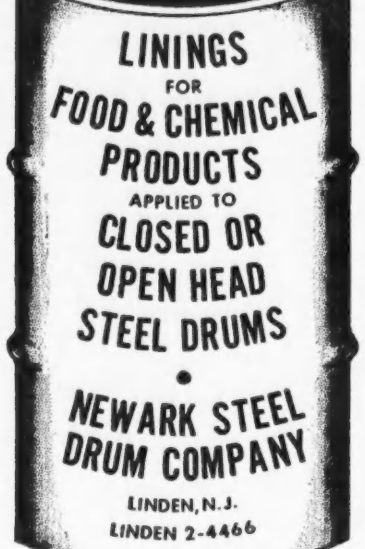
	Production	Sales
Azo	87,097,000	80,337,000
Sulphur or sulphide*	20,367,000	22,269,000
Indigoid and thioindigoid	31,374,000	29,130,000
Anthraquinone vat†	27,374,000	24,392,000
Triphenylmethane and diphenylnaphthylmethane	6,562,000	5,759,000
Anthraquinone	7,825,000	7,156,000
Pyrazolone	1,793,000	1,821,000
Ketonimine	1,266,000	1,249,000
Azine	4,925,000	4,593,000
Stilbene	2,070,000	1,859,000
Xanthene	1,272,000	1,034,000
Quinoline	201,000	171,000
Acridine	156,000	143,000
Oxazine	49,000	47,000
All other‡	3,242,000	2,884,000
Total	197,536,000	184,533,000

* Colour Index sulphur dyes only.
† Includes carbazole vat dyes.
‡ Includes naphthalamide, nitro, nitroso, perylimide, and aniline black and allied dyes; also includes rubber colors and miscellaneous mixtures, as well as sulphur dyes which are not included in the Colour Index group. Statistics for these groups cannot be published separately without disclosing confidential information.

Note—The statistics on sales of dyes in 1948 do not include the quantity and value of interplant transfers as did the statistics for 1947 and earlier years. The sales statistics given here, therefore, are not strictly comparable with the sales statistics given in earlier reports.

Nat. Aniline Moves Chicago Office

The National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, has moved its Chicago office and technical service laboratory to new quarters in the Merchandise Mart. The division's warehouse will continue at the former location, 357 West Erie street.



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Alcohol, denatured, 1,800 gallons, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-125, June 16.

Aluminum oxide grit, 202,600 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 7118, June 29.

Aqua ammonia, 31,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4994, July 1.

Asbestos, 1,449,023 net long tons, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation 1307, June 20.

Calcium carbide, 600,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4956, June 27.

Calcium chloride, 405,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4958, July 1.

Carbon remover, 4,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 5000, July 1; 2,400 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Detroit Arsenal, Center Line, Mich.) invitation W-20-089-ORD-49-701, June 16.

Caustic soda, 80,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Detroit Arsenal, Center Line, Mich.) invitation W-20-089-ORD-49-701, June 16.

Chromic acid, 12,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 586, June 16.

Compressed gases, as required from July 1, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio), hydrogen, welding, invitation 096-3, June 21; oxygen, welding, invitation 096-1, June 21; acetylene, welding, invitation 096-4, June 21; carbon dioxide, liquid, invitation 096-2, June 15, and invitation 096-7, June 21; ammonia, anhydrous, invitation 096-6, June 22; nitrogen, dry, invitation 096-5, June 21; oxygen and acetylene, Army Engineers Corps (Memphis, Tenn.) invitation 160, June 22; oxygen and acetylene, Army Engineers Corps (Mobile, Ala.) invitation 187, June 17; acetylene, welding and cutting, Bureau of Prisons (427 West street, New York 14) invitation 7-1139, June 27; hydrogen, as required through June 30, 1950, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 7149, June 17; nitrogen, invitation 7152, June 17; ammonia, anhydrous, and chlorine, Quartermaster, Military Academy (West Point, N. Y.) invitation 146, June 15.

Drugs, including quinacrine hydrochloride and sodium desoxycholate, Armed Service Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1309, June 20.

Ethylene glycol, 2,620 gallons, U. S. Naval Base Station (Philadelphia 12) invitation 156 2000-3159 49, June 21.

Ferric chloride, solution, from July 1 through December 31, 1949, Purchasing Officer, District of Columbia Government (Washington 1) schedule 13477-A, June 14; ferric chloride, 13,900 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 7102, June 27.

Grease cleaning compound, 16,500 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 5035, part 1, July 5; 10,560 gallons and 38,400 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Detroit Arsenal, Center Line, Michigan) invitation W-20-089-ORD-49-701, June 16.

Ink, duplicating machine, 13,500 pounds, and multigraph, 1,038 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 1320, June 14.

Lime, chlorinated, as required from July 1, Navy Supply Center (Norfolk, Va.) invitation 8008, June 16.

Magnesium sulphate, 150,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4832, part 1, June 22.

Manganese carbonate, 15,600 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 596, June 17.

Metal conditioner, 70,400 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Detroit Arsenal, Center Line, Mich.) invitation W-20-089-ORD-49-701, June 16.

Methylene chloride, 400 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 7078, June 28.

Nitric acid, 40,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 5069, July 5.

Oxalic acid, 1,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4980, July 5.

Paint, enamel, 7,432 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Detroit Arsenal, Center Line, Mich.) invitation W-20-089-ORD-49-666, June 15; Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45) invitation 2351, June 22; 240 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 13) invitation NY-W-17047, June 15; **various,** 1,000 gallons, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 614, June 20; 5,008, Army Ordnance Department (Detroit Arsenal, Center Line, Mich.) invitation W-20-089-ORD-49-666, June 15; 800 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 602, June 20; 1,000 gallons, invitation 601, June 20; Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45) invitation 2351, June 22; approx. 862 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 13) invitation NY-W-17047, June 15.

Phosphoric acid, 149,920 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4960, July 5.

Potassium bichromate, 7,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4832, part 1, June 22.

Protective webbing solution, 6,250 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 572, June 14.

Rock salt, 280,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 5027, July 5; 80,000 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 1N-76683-R, June 17.

Rust preventive, 12,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 595, June 17; 68,000 pounds, invitation 582, June 15; 624 gallons, Quartermaster General Depot (South Schenectady, N. Y.) invitation 73, June 14.

Sealing compound, 6,400 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Detroit Arsenal, Center Line, Mich.) invitation W-20-089-ORD-49-701, June 16.

Shock absorber fluid, heavy, 2,790 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 584, June 15.

Shortening, 1,440,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 1169, June 28.

Silver cyanide, powder, 240 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 7102, June 27.

Soda ash, 60 tons, Quartermaster, U. S. Military Academy (West Point, N. Y.) invitation 149, June 14.

Spices, including whole bay leaves, 120 pounds; ground cloves, 96 pounds; cayenne pepper, 144 pounds; chili powder, 240 pounds; white pepper, ground, 528 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 223-S, June 20.

Sulphuric acid, 240,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4999, July 5; 210,000 pounds, invitation 5065, June 23.

Sweeping compound, 17,500 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 13) invitation NY-W-17086, June 15.

Synthetic detergent, 186,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Detroit Arsenal, Center Line, Mich.) invitation W-20-089-ORD-49-701, June 16.

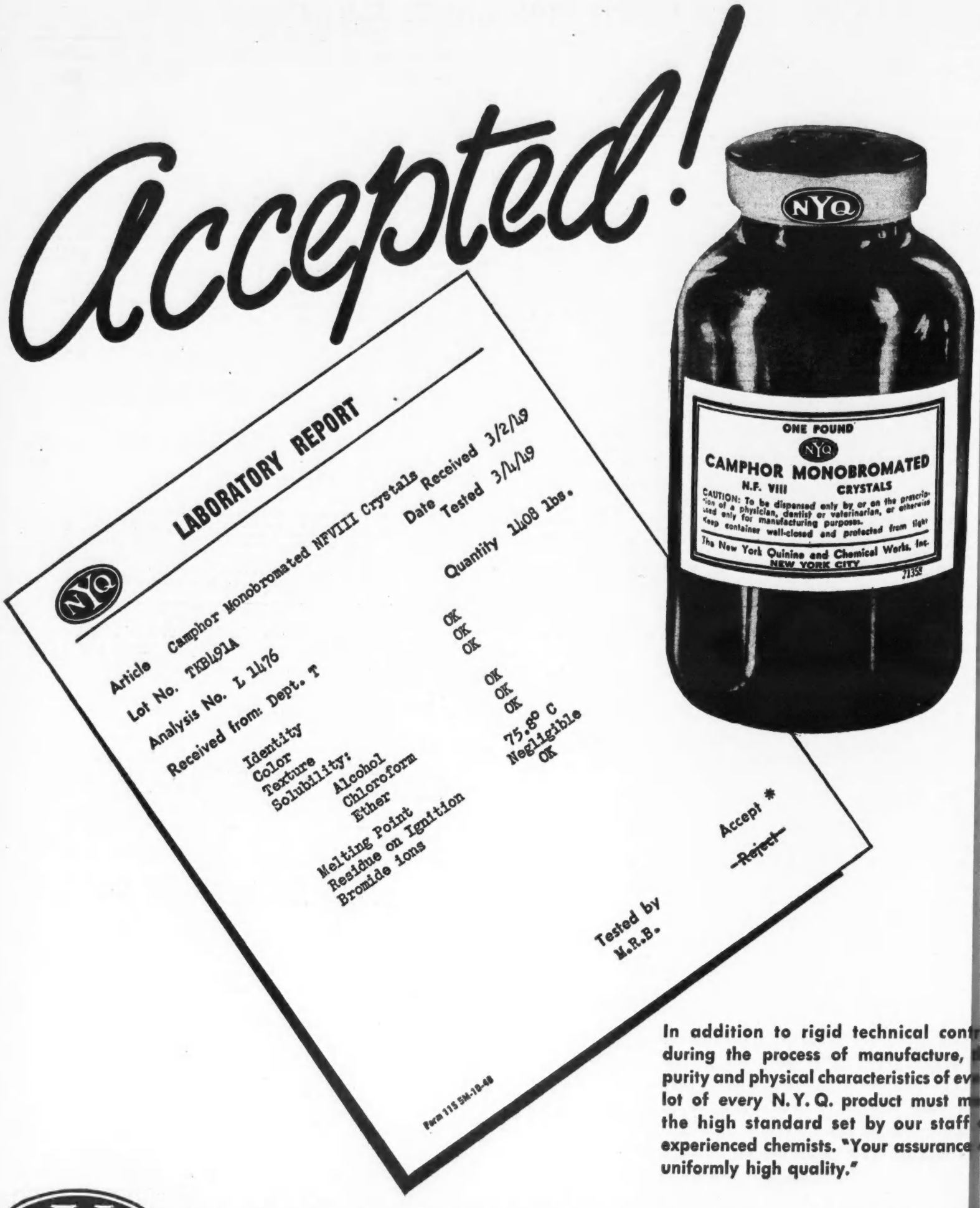
Thallium sulphate, rodenticide, 100 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 5068, July 5.

Thinner, lacquer, 2,000 gallons, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 614, June 20; 500 gallons, Naval Supply Center (Norfolk, Va.) schedule 8056, June 17; lacquer, 880 gallons, and synthetic, 1,900 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Detroit Arsenal, Center Line, Michigan) invitation W-20-089-ORD-49-666, June 15.

Trichlorethylene, 312,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Detroit Arsenal, Center Line, Mich.) invitation W-20-089-ORD-49-701, June 16.

Turpentine, gum spirits, 1,785 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 13) invitation NY-W-17085, June 15.

Accepted!



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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

New alcohol prices effective July 1 on both spot and contract were announced last week in which the price structure will be advanced from 8¼ to 11cents per gallon, depending upon the formula. In tankcar quantities on a delivered basis CDA alcohols will be advanced 9 cents per gallon; SD-1, 8½ cents; 2-B, 9 cents; 23-H, 9 cents; SD-29, 9 cents proprietary solvent, 8½ cents; and tax free pure alcohol 11 cents per gallon. These price adjustments will enable the alcohol industry to get out of the red in which it has been operating for several months, and get into the black sufficiently to operate at slightly above the breakeven point.

In the drug market menthol prices were continuing to advance, moving upward 75 cents per pound during the week. Other prices were firm with the exception of decline of 10 cents per pound on agar, 2 cents per pound on paraformaldehyde of the 95 percent grade, technical hexamethylenetetramine, and powdered whole milk of the roller process type. Zinc oxide was lower. The index advanced 2.3 points, becoming 264.1.

Ammonium salts maintained a firm price position and were generally in a slow demand in line with the business decline currently prevailing in the pharmaceutical industry. The castor bean market was felt to be somewhat stronger, but how much so was uncertain since prime sources were inclined to ask prices still considerable in excess of what the American market would sustain, and no trading was being done.

Amino acids maintained their usual firm price structure, but demand was said to be off very considerably more than most drug items. Glycerin supplies were ample to meet the needs of consuming industries, a favorable stock balance was on hand, and the price structure appeared to be quite firm and likely to remain so for the balance of the year. Crude was currently tight because of contracts for shipment to Germany, and was essentially sold up through June, at the end of which current contracts expire.

Ester, ketone, and most alkyl alcoholic solvents were abundant, with prices holding steadily to the lower levels established over the first half of this year. There was still some shading reported on methanol but this was not sufficient to affect the market. Except for ethyl alcohol, no change in the price of solvents was expected.

Supplies of milk powder and milk sugar were abundant in markets which were generally steady. While demand was slower, the market position of phenobarbital, phenophthalein, saccharin, and the various vitamin materials maintained a firm tone. Thioglycolic acid and ammonium thioglycolate continued to move in good volume, but quotations in the current market from different sources carried a rather wide spread.

Acid, Folic—This material was stable in price having been unchanged in more than a year. The price of $2 per gram in quantities of 1 kilo or more still prevailed. Demand over recent months was reportedly on the increase as the relatively new product met with wider acceptance.

Acid, Thioglycolic—This material was quoted over a range of $1.60 to $1.80 per pound in carboys for the refined material, and at $1.40 for the technical grade.

Agar—The price position of this material was somewhat lower last week with current quotations in the range of $2.60 to $2.80 per pound, compared with the former level of $2.70 to $2.85. The 10c. per pound decline follows a similar decline of 10c. made some weeks ago on this item.

Alcohol—A new price pattern developed in the alcohol market late last week to become effective July 1 on both contract and spot. The price advances announced varied from 8½ to 11c. per gallon depending upon the formula.

On a tankcar delivered basis CDA alcohols will be 34c. per gallon, 9c. over the current level; SD-1 will be 32½c. per gallon, an increase of 8½c. over present prices; 2-B will also be advanced 9c. per gallon, becoming 31c.; 23-H will be moved up 9 cents per gallon to 34 cents; SD-29 will be quoted at 31½c. per gallon, up 9c. from former prices; proprietary solvent will be up 8½c. becoming 33½c. per gallon; and tax free pure alcohol, 190 proof, will be 32c. per gallon, an advance of 11c. per gallon. On a tax paid basis tankcar prices of pure alcohol will be $17.42 per gallon and absolute 200 proof alcohol will be $18.37 per gallon.

The price spread between tankcars and drum carlots will be 10c. per gallon, according to some announcements, and the feeling was expressed in most quarters that the industry will be inclined to go along with this spread. The new price schedule will take the alcohol industry out of the red, in which it has operated at a considerable loss for several months, and put it in the black sufficiently to operate at slightly over the break even point. This apparent return of the alcohol industry to a more normal and healthy basis was greeted by both producers and consumers as a step toward a sounder economy in the chemical industry.

Since buyers have taken advantage of the abnormally low prices in effect over recent weeks to load their inventory capacity to a maximum with low priced alcohol, a dull period of trading was expected after the new price schedule becomes effective July 1. Meanwhile, there was anticipated a wave of buying to fill up any available storage capacity before July 1. Producers were taking the attitude that no sales would be made in June for delivery after July 1 at current prices.

Ammonium Carbonate—Both lump and powdered material moved in drum quantities at 18½c. to 22c. per pound for the USP product. Supplies were abundant, and demand was such that the item moved in a steady but relatively slow volume.

Ammonium Chloride — USP granular material was priced in drum quantities at 18c. to 19c. per pound. Prices were firm, and no change was anticipated in the immediate future. Supplies were reported as abundant.

Ammonium Iodide—This material was firmly quoted at $3.94 to $4 per pound in jars, unchanged from levels prevailing over recent months.

Ammonium Oxalate—The price range on this material consisted of a spread of 4c. per pound in which fine granular technical material was quoted in drums at 25c. per pound and 100-pound quantities at 27c. Material described as pure granular was listed at 29c. per pound in drum quantities, and 31c. per pound in 100-pound lots. Supplies were ample.

Ammonium Phosphate, Dibasic—The price position of this item was steady in which 275 pound drums were quoted at 40 cents per pound. The market was generally slow and held to a steady moderate volume of demand which was promptly filled from ample stocks.

Ammonium Salicylate—Drum quantities of the N.F. material ranged in price varying as to quantity from $1.25 to $1.28 per pound. Demand was relatively slow, and the material moved in small volume.

Ammonium Thioglycolate—This important ingredient of cold hair wave compounds was moving in good quantity under a firm price position in which the purified material was listed in quantity at $1.70 to $2.25 per pound in carboys, while the commercial grade was quoted at $1.40 to $1.95 in quantity carboy shipments.

Antipyrine—This material has remained uniform in price over several months, and quotations still were listed in the range of $2.35 to $2.45 per pound varying as to quantity.

Arginine Hydrochloride—A firm market price prevailed generally on this item as quotations ranged from $140 to $150 per kilo. Supplies were quite adequate, but currently the demand for this item was off from former levels in line with the amino acid situation in general.

Butyl Lactate—This solvent was in ample supply last week, while demand in line with the general solvent situation was reported as slow. A firm price position was being maintained in the market

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Menthol, 75c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Agar, 10c. per lb.
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., 2c. per lb.
Milk powder, whole, roller process, 2c. per lb.
Paraformaldehyde, powd., 95%, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
264.1	261.8	258.8	256.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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in which tankcars were quoted at 41 cents per pound, east of the Rocky Mountains. On the same basis, drum carlots were quoted at 42½ cents and less than carlot drum quantities at 43½ cents.

Calciferol—Domestic production of this material maintained its usual firm price position, varying from $4 to $4.80 per gram as to quantity from less than 1,000 to 10,000 standard unit lots. Supplies were reported as adequate.

Castor Oil—Oil was unchanged last week. The market for castor beans appeared to be somewhat stronger, but how much was indefinite since primary markets were asking prices considerably above what the American market would support, and no trading was being done. The price of beans based on buyers' ideas was generally felt to be $103 plus, per long ton. The consensus seemed to be that a proper reflection of the market would be around $105-$110.

Arrivals of castor beans last week amounted to 5,100 bags equivalent to 765,000 pounds, compared with 30,208 bags or 4,531,200 pounds the previous week, and 21,309 bags or 3,196,350 pounds during the corresponding week of last year.

Total arrivals since January 1 of this year amounted to 868,095 bags, equivalent to 130,214,300 pounds, compared with 606,394 bags or 85,959,100 pounds during the corresponding period of 1948.

Glycerin—The supply and demand relationships of this material were in normal balance. Crude material was tight and reportedly sold up through June as a result of quantities moving to Germany, but this did not create any shortage of refined material in the domestic market. The foreign demand for crude over recent months which offered an outlet at prices higher than domestic refiners would pay, accounted in large part for the abnormal price levels obtained for crude by soapers and fat splitters.

Refiners were making their material largely from their own crude and would not pay the current outside price for crude glycerin. What the crude glycerin market picture would be after the end of June, when current contracts expire, was a matter of conjecture at this stage. However, it was felt with all confidence in most sections of the industry that refined glycerin prices would be maintained at current levels for the balance of the year, unless there should be some markedly unforeseen developments occur to change the present outlook.

Hexamethylenetetramine—The price of the technical grade of this material was

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reduced 2c. per pound last week, while the USP grade remained unchanged. Supplies were reported as adequate to meet current demands with good delivery time. There was no indication of any further price change on this item for either technical or USP material in the immediate future.

Under the revised price schedule on the technical grade, 1,000-pound lots, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or New York, were quoted at 25½c. per pound, while smaller lots were listed in the range of 26½c.

Hexylresorcinol — This material was quoted over a wide range of prices by various producers. However, the weighted average of the market moved at levels of around $19 to $20 per pound. It was reported that on an occasional large lot of material some slight shading could be done and material obtained on a firm bid below this level. However, the market as a whole could be said to revolve around the levels just mentioned. Small lots ranged upward in price sharply as the size of the shipment decreased.

Iodine—Imports of crude iodine from Yokohama last week amounted to 125 cases.

dl-Lysine Hydrochloride—The market position of this amino acid was one in which there had been a decline in demand over recent weeks, which was true of the amino acids in general. Prices were for the most part firmly held at $145 to $149 per kilo.

The potential possibilities of low cost lysine at some time in the not too distant future was a market factor to be considered from a long term point of view, since this material can be made from one of the by-products of furan chemistry involved in the production of the nylon intermediate adiponitrile.

Menthol—The spot market on this material continued to rise sharply last week, and advanced 75 cents per pound over levels of the previous week. Current spot quotations ranged from $11.25 up to $11.75 per pound, compared to the previous week's $10.50 to $11. The feeling was expressed in some quarters that the price was likely to go still higher because of conditions prevailing in the primary markets. Imports last week totaled 524 cases.

Milk Powder—The skimmed milk powder market was firm last week in so far as price was concerned, which made for a steady market unchanged from the characteristics of light demand and heavy stocks which have prevailed over recent weeks. Buyers were still inclined to limit purchasing to a hand to mouth basis, and procured only the immediately urgent needs.

CCC purchased at parity prices last week 6,895,006 pounds of spray process skimmed milk and 4,709,182½ pounds of roller process material. The whole milk powder market was relatively steady for spray process material, but irregular with respect to roller process milk. Prices for spray process whole milk powder were quoted at 28½ to 34½c. per pound for the 26 percent grade, and at 30 to 35½c. per pound for the 28 percent grade. Roller process material which was in light demand was quoted in the range of 28 to 33c. per pound.

Milk Sugar—Production of milk sugar during the first four months of this year amounted to 6,031,000 pounds of crude, 1,402,000 pounds of technical, and 3,541,000 pounds of USP material. April production of crude reported by the Bureau of Agricultral Economics amounted to 1,620,000 pounds, off 28 percent from a year ago due to the influence of continued heavy stocks. April production of refined milk sugar of the technical grade was 330,000 pounds, an increase of 65 percent over production in April of 1948. Production of the USP grade in April was 933,000 pounds, only 1 percent over the figure of a year earlier. The demand was steady, supplies were abundant, and prices were unchanged from levels prevailing over the past year .

Methanol—Supplies were abundant in this market, and there was reported some slight price shading in certain sections of the industry, but it was the general feeling in most quarters that this was not sufficient to influence the market. In most items of large volume, where, as in the case of methanol, there is a wide distribution of many sellers, an abundance of supply usually leads to some price shading and individual price concessions under the pressure of competition and buyers tactics. So long as it does not become widespread, it can for the most part be overlooked.

Methylene Blue—The price position of this medicinal dye was unchanged and held to former levels of $2.87 per pound in lots of 100 pounds or more. The demand was reported as generally slow, and sufficient material was available to promptly fill all calls.

Paraformaldehyde—The price of the 95 percent grade of material was reduced 2c. per pound last week. This brings the quotations on 1,000 pound quantities f.o.b. works down to 22c. per pound and smaller quantities to 23.

Reports from the producer of flake 91 to 92 percent paraformaldehyde indicated considerable industrial interest in both domestic and export markets, and the item was said to be meeting with a good initial sales volume.

Trade Briefs

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., has named Richard J. Servis head of a newly organized manufacturing department.

Walgreen Drug Stores has appointed F. J. Maloney director of store operations for the eastern division.

Thomas F. Cosgrove has been elected president of Platt-Forbes, Inc., advertising, New York and Hartford.

Robert Harris, head of the development department of Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, Cincinnati, has been initiated as a member of the University of Cincinnati chapter of Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific society.

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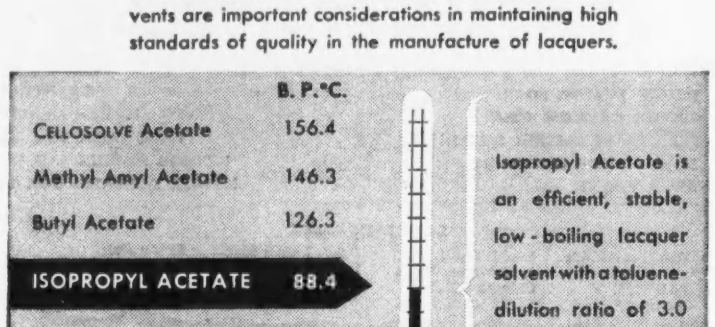
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Sulfaquinoxaline Available Through Regular Channels

Merck & Co., manufacturing chemist, Rahway, N. J., has announced the availability of sulfaquinoxaline to poultry and turkey raisers through regular suppliers. The new drug, which is said to be extremely effective in the prevention and control of coccidiosis, is being supplied to manufacturers in bulk form by Merck, and the Rahway organization is aiding in the formulation of remedies.

Schwarz Laboratories Offers Adenosine-5-phosphoric Acid

Adenosine-5-phosphoric acid (AMP), the adenine nucleotide usually called muscle adenylic acid, is now available from Schwarz Laboratories, Inc. Made by a process that does not require the use of animal tissues, the product is offered in virtually unlimited quantities. Further information on this nucleotide as to its physical and chemical properties, uses, and price can be obtained directly from Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., 202 East Forty-fourth street, New York 17, N. Y.

Cain Opens Consulting Service

Dr. Russell A. Cain, former president and scientific director of the Therapeutic Research Foundation, has established a consulting service specializing in drugs, foods and cosmetics. Dr. Cain, whose offices are at 3617 North Broad street, Philadelphia, offers advisory services in connection with product development, labeling, manufacturing, control and research.

Working Joins Truesdail

Dr. Earl Booth Working, formerly Professor of chemistry at Kansas State College, has joined the research staff of Truesdail Laboratories, consulting chemists, bacteriologists and engineers, Los Angeles. Dr. Working was in charge of chemical research on the Cryptostegia rubber project in Haiti during World War II, and served as research associate on war projects with Dr. J. W. McBain at Stanford University.

Frailey Gets Degree

An honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was bestowed on Carson P. Frailey, executive secretary of the American Drug Manufacturers Association by Southeastern University on June 8. The degree was given to Dr. Frailey for his humanitarian work as president of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association and for the high esteem in which he is held both by "those who regulate and those who are regulated."

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Drug Exporters Find

—Continued from page 3

to label in French. The bill will be amended to permit labeling in the common language of the foreign country.

Committee Approval Unexpected

Committee approval of the bill was somewhat unexpected because of the difficulties that had been encountered in compromising the question of how exporters could keep current on the changes in foreign laws governing the labeling or distribution of food and drug products. The issue was finally settled by eliminating entirely from the bill the requirement that exporters obtain authenticated copies of applicable provisions of foreign laws or foreign requirements upon which the exporter relies.

It is expected that the bill will be passed without difficulty when it comes up for consideration on the floor of the house, but its fate in the senate is open to question. It is understood that the bill is still objectionable to some exporters, principally those in the food field, and they are expected to wage a strong fight for its defeat, if it is not modified.

In an effort to meet criticism that had been voiced during the hearings before the house committee, several modifications, in addition to elimination of the foreign law keeping requirement, were made by the committee in reporting it to the house. A clause that would have prevented the export of any product for the reason that it failed to meet a "quantitative requirement" of any standard issued under the FDA act was dropped, and new language was written in permitting a product to be exported if it meets the requirements of a pharmacopoeia in general use in the foreign country.

Relabeling Operations Cost

In addition to the Van Zandt bill, the committee also ordered a favorable report to the house on H.R. 160, which proposes to give legal sanctions to a practice that has been followed for years by the Food and Drug Administration of permitting the reprocessing of or relabeling of imported products to make them conform to the requirements of the FDA act. In addition, the bill provides that the administrative costs, presently borne by the government, in connection with the supervision of reprocessing or relabeling operations, shall hereafter be borne by the importer or consignee.

Proprietary Ass'n Hears

—Continued from page 5

year term on the committee, and James H. Grove, Grove Laboratories, and H. H. Hoyt, Carter Products, were reelected for similar terms.

Truman's Health Program Explained

Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, explained the scope and objective of President Truman's proposed health program. He urged the members to make up their own individual minds on the proposal, and to approach the matter in as free and unbiased a manner as possible.

"We are faced," he said, "with a problem of tremendous importance to the American people. We must find a just and equitable solution of this problem, or sooner or later we shall have to answer to the American people for our neglect. We cannot find such a solution unless we explore the matter thoroughly—without anger and without prejudice. There is far, far too much at stake. And to the extent any of us allow ourselves to become swayed by irresponsible statements and charges we, ourselves, become irresponsible."

In discussing "What I Learned in England," John W. McPherrin, editor of *American Druggist*, declared that "if the British health scheme is to be considered as a model for America, it cannot be evaluated as something separate from the socialism that created it.

"We think," he added, "President Truman will agree that in the United States the average worker has always had more freedom of opportunity and a much higher standard of living than his fellow worker in Great Britain. In the hope that socialistic ideas would improve his lot, the British individual worker has accepted more and more government control, much more than any Americans would want or even tolerate.

"This British national health scheme is merely one pnase of a well organized plan to extend government control over all essential services. Before America chooses the same scheme, it must decide whether or not it is ready for a very deep plunge into socialism."

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ALCOHOL—17 cs, Parthia, Liverpool

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—476 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Parthia, Liverpool

ANHYDROUS LANOLIN—60 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Parthia, Liverpool

ANILIN COLORS—6 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Works, Exchorda, Genoa
3 dms, Kroner Laboratories, Inc, Marine Tiger, Hamburg
93 dms, Ciba & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam

ANISE OIL—25 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemicals, Grete Maersk, Hongkong

ANTIMONY ORE—1,196 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Margarita, Antofagasta
1,899 bgs, South American Mineral & Merchandising Corp, Santa Margarita, Antofafasta
400 bgs, Treasury Dept., Santa Margarita, Antofagasta

ARABIC GUM—254 bgs, Catz American Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Martand, Port Sudan
102 bgs, Henry Heide Co, Martand, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Martand, Port Sudan

BAUXITE—2,534 tons, Universal Atlas Cement Co, Triton, Paramaribo

BEESWAX—59 bgs, King Haakon VII, Istanbul
7 bgs, Catz American Trading Co, Agwiking, Havana
15 bgs, Agwiking, Havana
19 bgs, Machado & Co, Cornelia, Puerto Plata
27 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Santa Margarita, Callao

BERGAMOT OIL—180 cs, Exmouth, Messina
20 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Exmouth, Messina
8 cs, P Robertet & Co, Exmouth, Messina
5 cs, A Gobert Co, Arkeldijk, Rotterdam

BERYL ORE—190 bgs, African Moon, Mombasa
663 bgs, The Beryllium Corp, Mormacsaga, Rio de Janeiro

BISMUTH—67 cs, Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp, Santa Margarita, Callao

BONE MEAL—1,200 bgs, Parthia, Liverpool

CAFFEIN—33 dms, S B Penick & Co, Marine Tiger, Hamburg

CAMPHOR OIL—16 dms, Solta, Inc, Grete Maersk, Hongkong
7 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Grete Maersk, Keelung
29 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Grete Maersk, Keelung

CARNAUBA WAX—194 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Mormactide, Fortaleza
236 bgs, Smith & Nichols Co, Mormactide, Fortaleza
268 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormactide, Fortaleza
99 bgs, William M Allison & Co, Mormactide, Fortaleza
557 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Mormactide, Fortaleza
145 bgs, Mormactide, Fortaleza
105 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mormacsaga, Bahia

CASEIN—500 bgs, Mormacsaga, Buenos Aires

CASHEW NUT OIL—103 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Mormactide, Fortaleza

CASSIA—100 bls, Wah Young Trading Co, Grete Maersk, Hongkong
200 bls, Arnhold & Co, Allegheny Victory, Hongkong

CASTORBEANS—1,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacsaga, Bahia
3,400 bgs, Sherwin Williams Co, Mormacsaga, Bahia

CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, Catz American Co, Bali, Colombo

CITRONELLA OIL—26 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Grete Maersk, Keelung
14 dms, Stein, Hall & Co, Grete Maersk, Keelung
56 dms, Kline & Co, Arkeldijk, Rotterdam
6 dms, Olson Sales Agency Co, Martand, Colombo
4 dms, Felton Chemical Co, Martand, Colombo
8 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler Co, Allegheny Victory, Hongkong

COALTAR—10 kgs, Schmitz-Schoenewaldt-Turner Co, Marine Tiger, Hamburg

COCONUT OIL—451 tons, R J Roesling Co, Ferndale, Cebu

COPAL GUM—32 bgs, George H Lincks Co, Grete Maersk, Manila
75 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Co, Grete Maersk, Manila
40 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, Grete Maersk, Manila
203 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Bali, Tandjong Priok
75 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Bali, Tandjong Priok
529 bskts, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, Irisbank, Macassar
85 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Irisbank, Macassar

MANILA—177 bskts, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Irisbank, Macassar

CORIANDER SEED—663 bgs, King Haakon VII, Casablanca

CUMIN SEED—366 bgs, Louis Furth Co, Noordam, Rotterdam

CUTTLEFISH BONES—234 bgs, Societe Generale, Exanthia, Tunis

CYANIDE PRECIPITATE—9 cs, American Metal Co, Santa Margarita, Puna

DAMMAR GUM—70 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, Bali, Singapore
50 cs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
150 cs, Willich & Co, Steel Vendor, Bangkok

DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Hastings, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Arkeldijk, Rotterdam

DRY COLORS—2 dms, J E Bernard Co, American Builder, Liverpool

DYESTUFFS—2 dms, Ciba & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam

EARTH PAINT—952 bgs, Reichard Coulston Co, Exmouth, Laranca

ESSENTIAL OILS—60 cs, Chase National Bank, Exmouth, Messina
1 cs, L A Champon Co, Exmouth, Messina
2 cs, Roure Dupont Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
1 dm, Polaks Frutal Works, Exochorda, Marseilles
6 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
13 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
5 dms, Verona Chemical Co, Grete Maersk, Hongkong
10 dms, Verona Chemical Co, Allegheny Victory, Hongkong

ETHOXYLINE RESIN—5 dms, Ciba & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
1 cs, Ciba & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam

FUEL OIL—103,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Bethlehem, Aruba
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santo Rosa, Curacao

GALLNUTS—10 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Exochorda, Beyrout

GERANIUM OIL—15 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, African Moon, Mombasa

GLUESTOCK—73 bls, North American Trust Co, Agwiking, Havana
30 bgs, O Eismann Co, Noordam, Rotterdam

GRAPHITE—500 bgs, J Dixon Crucible Co, Irisbank, Colombo
500 bgs, J Dixon Crucible Co, Ferndale, Colombo
300 bgs, Charles Pettinos Co, African Moon, Durban
230 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Martand, Colombo

GUAIACWOOD OIL—21 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Mormactide, Montevideo

GLYCERIN—85,217 lbs, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Seatrain Texas, Havana

GYPSUM, CRUDE—2,495 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Lake Campeno, Walton

HYALCOL—9 bbls, Parthia, Liverpool

INDIGO—1 dm, Nova Chemical Co, Hastings, Antwerp

IODINE, CRUDE—125 cs, Rosenthal, Bercow Co, Grete Maersk, Yokohama

IRISH MOSS—40 cs, Botanical Industries of America, American Ranger, Hamburg
46 cs, Botanical Industries of America, Marine Tiger, Hamburg

IRON OXIDE—50 bgs, T H Deutz Co, Noordam, Rotterdam

LAMINARIA MEAL—50 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Mormacmail, Bergen

LAVENDER OIL—1 cs, Van Ameringen-Haebler Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
7 dms, Polak & Schwartz Co, Exochorda, Marseilles

LEMON OIL—120 cs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co, Exmouth, Messina
200 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Exmouth, Messina
20 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Exmouth, Palermo
7 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Eidanger, Santos

LEMONGRASS OIL—24 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Steel Vendor, Cochin
3 dms, Felton Chemical Works, Steel Vendor, Cochin

LICORICE STICKS—11 cs, S B Penick & Co, King Haakon VII, Beyrout

LIME JUICE—11 bbls, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Inc, Cornelia, Puerto Plata
1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Inc, Cornelia, Puerto Plata

LIVER MEAL—546 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Brazilian Prince, Montevideo

LOCUSTBEAN GUM—5 bgs, Tragacanth Import Co, Exmouth, Laranca
100 bgs, Exochorda, Marseilles
100 bgs, Bank of New York & Fifth Ave, Parthia, Liverpool

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Exochorda, Genoa

MALE FERN EXTRACT—3 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, Exochorda, Genoa

MANGROVE EXTRACT—600 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Bali, Singapore

MEDICINAL HERBS—6 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Edam, Antwerp

MENTHOL—50 cs, National City Bank, Mormacdove, Santos
75 cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Mormacdove, Santos
150 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Mormacsaga, Buenos Aires
249 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Mormacsaga, Rio de Janeiro

MERCURY PHENATE—12 dms, C A Redder Co, Parthia, Liverpool

MICA—261 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, Martand, Calcutta
544 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Martand, Calcutta
22 cs, James F Garneau Co, Martand, Calcutta
132 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Martand, Calcutta
392 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Martand, Calcutta
91 cs, Westinghouse Elec Co, Martand, Calcutta
100 cs, Schwab Bros, Martand, Calcutta
30 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Martand, Calcutta
348 cs, Eugene Munsell Co, Martand, Calcutta

MOLYBDENITE—79 dms, National City Bank, Grete Maersk, Kobe

NUTMEG OIL—20 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Irisbank, Penang

OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—27 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Mormacdove, Itajai

ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Inc, Cornelia, Puerto Plata
4 cs, Bank of Nova Scotia, Cape Avinof, Kingston

OURICURY WAX—118 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Alphacca, Bahia
134 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mormacsaga, Bahia
56 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Mormacsaga, Bahia
56 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormacsaga, Bahia
56 bgs, Smith & Nichols Co, Mormacsaga, Bahia
112 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products Corp, Mormacsaga, Bahia
56 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Mormacsaga, Bahia
56 bgs, Avon Trading Co, Mormacsaga, Bahia

PALM OIL—516 tons, Federal Bureau of Supply, Bali, Balawan

PAPAIN—45 cs, American Ferment Co, Irisbank, Colombo
67 cs, Wolmet Raw Products Co, African Moon, Mombasa
47 cs, National City Bank, African Moon, Mombasa
50 cs, S B Penick & Co, African Moon, Mombasa
38 cs, Charles L Huisking Co, African Moon, Mombasa
100 cs, Charles L Huisking Co, Martand, Colombo

PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall Co, Exanthia, Alicante
100 bgs, M J Golombeck Co, Exanthia, Alicante

PEATMOSS—5,150 bls, Premier Peat Moss Corp, American Builder, Dublin
70 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Edam, Rotterdam

PEPPER, BLACK—245 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Exochorda, Marseilles
160 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Inc, Arkeldijk, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Arkeldijk, Rotterdam
320 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Arkeldijk, Antwerp
54 bgs, Schwabach Export Corp, Noordam, Rotterdam
133 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Steel Vendor, Bangkok

WHITE—350 bgs, American Counselor, Rotterdam
70 bgs, Superintendence Corp, Bali, Singapore
71 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
71 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
119 bgs, Arthur G Dunn Co, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
42 bgs, Reuben Import Co, Grete Maersk, Hongkong
140 bgs, Reuben Import Co, Steel Vendor, Bangkok

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—49,794 bbls, California Oil Co, Macoa, Las Piedras
24,993 bbls, California Oil Co, Macoa, Maracaibo
109,438 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Beaver Dam, Kuwait

POPPYSEED—777 bgs, Atlantica Products Corp, Batory, Gdynia
100 bgs, Konvo Trading Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, Noordam, Rotterdam

POTASH CITRATE—2 pkgs, Eimer & Amend Co, Magallanes, Bilbao

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—1,000 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, African Moon, Mombasa
125 bls, McLaughlin, Gormley & King Co, African Moon, Mombasa
160 bgs, Reuben Import Co, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
114 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Inc, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
400 bgs, Frank Fehr, Steel Vendor, Cochin
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Steel Vendor, Cochin

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,885 bgs, International Products Corp, Eidanger, Buenos Aires
2,023 bgs, Imex Corp, Mormacsaga, Buenos Aires

QUICKSILVER—150 flasks, Chase National Bank, Agwiprincess, Tampico
63 flasks, New York Trust Co, Agwiprincess, Tampico
150 flasks, National City Bank, Grete Maersk, Yokohama
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—12 bls, Cape Avinof, Tampico
SEEDLAC—134 bgs, William Zinsser Co, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
137 bgs, J Berlage Co, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
200 bgs, Schwab Bros, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
127 bgs, Grace National Bank, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
200 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
500 bgs, T J Kane Co, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
273 bgs, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
100 bgs, James B Day Co, Martand, Calcutta
100 bgs, William Zinsser Co, Martand, Calcutta
3.0 bgs, Dings & Schuster Co, Martand, Calcutta
200 bgs, The Mac Lac Co, Martand, Calcutta
200 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Martand, Calcutta
600 bgs, Charles H Timm Co, Martand, Calcutta
SHARKLIVER OIL—3 dms, Distillation Products Corp, Cape Avinof, Kingston
SHELLAC—30 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Co, Marine Tiger, Hamburg
200 bgs, Schwab Bros Corp, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
250 bgs, Reuben Import Corp, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
839 bgs, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
100 bgs, The Mac Lac Co, Martand, Calcutta
300 bgs, Bradshaw Praeger Co, Martand, Calcutta
300 bgs, William Zinsser Co, Martand, Calcutta
200 bgs, Suhr & Budelman Co, Martand, Calcutta
100 bgs, William Diehl Co, Martand, Calcutta
SODIUM CYANIDE—267 dms, Heemsoth Kerner Co, Parthia, Liverpool
STEATITE—35 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Exochorda, Alexandria
SULPHUR, PRECIPITATED—66 cks, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, American Builder, Liverpool
TALC—1.415 bgs, Charles Mathieu Co, Exochorda, Genoa
TANKAGE—86.076 lbs, J F Morse Co, Seatrain Texas, Havana
516 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Brazilian Prince, Montevideo
TANTALITE ORE—543 bgs, T B Smith Co, Azalea City, Antwerp
TEA WASTE — 3.015 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Martand, Calcutta
8.199 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Martand, Calcutta
1.469 bgs, Harrisons & Crossfield, Martand, Calcutta
TUNG OIL—110 tons, Hendry & Co, Grete Maersk, Shanghai
UMBER, POWDERED—100 bgs, Chase National Bank, Exmouth, Larnaca
VANILLA BEANS—10 cs, L A Champon Co, African Moon, Mombasa
VALONIA CUPS—1.875 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Exmouth, Mersin
WATTLE BARK—1.112 bls, Vermilye Corp, African Moon, Durban
820 bls, Hammond & Carpenter Co, African Moon, Durban
WHITING—300 bgs, H J Baker Bros, American Builder, Liverpool
2.550 bgs, N H Weitzner Co, Knut Bakke, Antwerp
WOLFRAM ORE—100 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Co, Grete Maersk, Hongkong
2.665 bgs, Steel Vendor, Bangkok
WOOL GREASE—276 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Noordam, Rotterdam
40 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, American Builder, Manchester
12 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Parthia, Liverpool
ZIRCON ORE—6.200 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Ashburton, Brisbane
5.688 bgs, Metal Traders Corp, Ashburton, Brisbane
800 bgs, Brown Bros Harriman Co, Ashburton, Brisbane

Philadelphia

June 2 to June 8

ARABIC GUM—2.000 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, American Express, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—1.200 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, African Star, Mombasa
200 bgs, Commercial National Bank, African Star, Mombasa
BONE MEAL—594 bgs, Brewster Trading Corp, Bostonian, Montevideo
COCOA CAKE — 833 bls, Tradesman National Bank, Bostonian, Bahia
GLUESTOCK—61 bls, Fulton Week Corp, Bostonian, Recife
GYPSUM, CRUDE—6.266 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Hantsport
LEAD—1.983 bars, American Metal Co, Gladys Dan, Copenhagen
MAGNESITE—125 bgs, Magnesite Co, Algonquin Victory, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—1.898.142 gls, Chase National Bank, Paco, Manati
OSSEINE—320 bgs, Knox Gelatine Co, Algonquin Victory, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 119.170 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfpeak, Puerto La Cruz
137.629 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, E J Henry, Puerto La Cruz
127.223 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mill Spring, Puerto La Cruz
15.408 tons, Gulf Oil Co, Gulf Mill, Mena El Ahmadi
118.854 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Thorsheimer, Fahaheel
121.874 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Hampton Roads, Fahaheel
13.428 tons, Texas Co, Gallia, Ras Tanura
25.231 tons, Gulf Oil Corp, Kuwait, Fahaheel
RESIN—1 cs, Justi & Sons, Mormactide, Santos

—*Continued on page 78*

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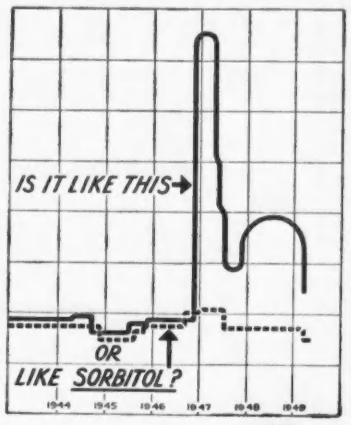

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

A higher price on rhubarb root was partially balanced by lower quotations on barberry tree bark, cottonroot bark, black hellebore root, and henbane leaves and the result was a 0.4 point rise in the index and establishment of 180.7 in contrast with 180.3 a week earlier and compared with 212.5 reached a year ago when the index was down 6.9 points. In its broadest aspects, the spot market on medicinal botanicals was mainly steady on the surface and but moderately soft underneath. Condimental items received little call but the price trend was mixed but for the most part buyers with firm orders held some advantage over sellers.

Demand for medicinal drugs out of spot stocks was light and disappointment with Spring trade was a general complaint. Yet, for the most part, dealers in this market were awaiting a further unfolding of prices that will have to be paid for the 1949 crop of new collections. At present, it appears that they will pay less this year than last but the uncertain factor resides in the question: How much less? Judged by the prices posted for diggers and gatherers to this time, the markets at the source have worked down but within moderate limits.

Local dealers, and manufacturing consumers as well, were reported buying very little during the period under review. Trade was well removed from that normal in Spring and consisted mainly of calls for quantities so small as to suggest only the production of actual and immediate necessities. To cite a single example, other prices heard on mandrake root were lower than those quoted recently, yet actual sales were but a few pounds taken from a consumer's stock offered to reduce a high cost inventory in anticipation of buying 1949 crop much cheaper than even now is suggested.

Barks

Canella Alba—Lack of trading interest on the part of most of the not large number of consumers of this bark led last week to a downward revision of quotations to the basis of 28c. to 30c. per pound. Suppliers were disposed to welcome reasonable bids.

Cottonroot—Stocks were plentiful and were obtained at prices permitting a more competitive approach to the market at the present time. Quotations were noted lower at 30c. to 40c. per pound, according to seller.

Wahoo—Most local factors were not disposed to entertain offerings made from the primary market and it was felt that quotations at the origin were likely to work lower as lack of demand changed views of factors at the source. On the spot, root bark was noted at $1.75 to $1.80 per pound.

Beans

Vanilla—The market was more or less inert. Until buyers become convinced that Bourbon beans at the source have run the limit of price decline, it seemed unlikely that much buying would be done. However, local importers were disposed to believe that a firmer situation would likely prevail during the next few months and they also felt that consumers with actual needs should not continue caution in purchases too long. The situation seemed very steady during the past week of limited consuming call.

Berries

Buckthorn—Business in this berry had been small for many weeks and the development of slightly more inquiry was welcome in some quarters during the period just ended. Prices were not too steady.

Raspberries—Now is the season when new crop of dried berries must be prepared for the market but at the moment it seemed unlikely that a surplus would be stored by suppliers and, hence, few on spot looked for materially lower prices.

Flowers

Calendula—Little demand but fairly steady prices was the rule. Most dealers expected to buy at lower prices when new crop is offered in Europe later on.

Linden—Replacement may be cheaper this year at European points but as yet no major offerings have been proposed by shippers and, hence, the market has remained mainly inert in the absence of much need for spot purchase at this time.

Gums

Benzoin—Though retaining its recently firmer position in the primary market, rather plentiful spot stocks became again available at 45c. per pound during the past week, indicating the existence of considerable local competition.

Camphor—Little progress in the direction of restoring imports of "Japanese" camphor on a major scale has been made. World prices on synthetic material appear to have stymied all attempts. And it may be said that present events in China, holding, as they do, the possibility of Formosa eventually falling to the communists of China, certainly are far from favorable to the restoration of trade in natural camphor.

Herbs and Leaves

Henbane—More competition than had existed recently developed in the spot market last week and by the close of the period the market was down to the basis of 38c. to 40c. per pound.

Horehound—Most sellers indicated that much of the material now becoming available was little better than junk. The highly desirable woolly herb has been hard to get and some quarters have raised prices to a minimum of 13c. and with a top figure of 14c. A trifle of material, being old crop, was still named at 12c.

Oregano—Mexican herb was reduced to 11½c. to 12c. per pound. Other varieties lacked quotable change.

Sage—Dalmatian leaves recovered their former market position and sold under moderate request at 23c. to 23½c. per pound.

Savory—French material was cheaper at 17c. to 18c. per pound but the produce of Spain remained unchanged at 14c. to 14½c.

Miscellaneous

Dragons Blood—Reeds were to be had as low as $1.75 per pound and that price position was none too steady in view of

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
Prices Reduced

Rhubarb root, whole, 10c. per lb.
powdered, 20c. per lb.

Other Articles

Coriander seed, Moroccan, ¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Persian, 1½c. per lb.
Dillseed, natural, ½c. per lb.
dewhiskered, ½c. per lb.
Grains of paradise, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, English, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 1c. per lb.
white, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, ½c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, 4c. per lb.

Drugs

Drugs

Barberry, tree bark, 2c. per lb.
Cottonroot bark, 3c. per lb.
Dragon's blood reeds, 25c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, 2c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 2, ½c. per lb.
Hellebore root, black, whole, 7c. per lb.
ground, 7c. per lb.
powdered, 7c. per lb.
Henbane leaves, 2c. per lb.
Tolu balsam, 5c. per lb.
Wahoo, root bark, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Cassia bark, Batavia, broken, 1c. per lb.
Honan, rolls, scraped, ½c. per lb.
broken, unscraped, ½c. per lb.
Yunnan, rolls, scraped, ½c. per lb.
broken, ½c. per lb.
unscraped, ½c. per lb.
broken, 1c. per lb.
Oregano, Mexican, 1½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Polish, ¼c. per lb.
Savory, French, 1c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Salvadorean, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
180.7	180.3	182.2	212.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended June 3
New York

Chamomile flowers, 28 bales: live and dead insects.
Chillies, 14 bags: filthy.
Cloves, 331 bales: filthy.
Colombo root, 83 bags: insect bored.
Henbane muticus, 45 bales: not official henbane.
Karaya, gum, 334 bags: filthy.
Pepper, black, 959 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Psyllium seed, 66 bags: filthy.
Rhubarb root, 16 cases: insect bored.
Psyllium seed husks, 224 bags: insect infested.
Vanilla beans, 8 cases; contain mercury.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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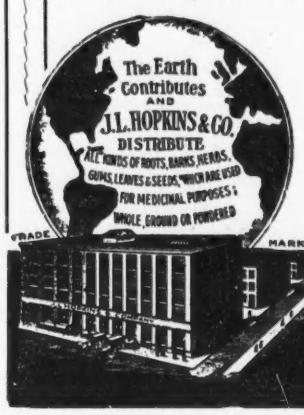

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the very small interest shown by consumers for some time past.

Grains of Paradise—The market strengthened in price as it decreased in supply with the result that quotations were higher at 28c. to 28½c. per pound late last week.

Roots

Arrowroot—Supplies were very tight and demand was fair. Prices remained at 13c. to 16c. per pound for powder.

Cohosh—Few would buy at the present time, especially the offerings of black cohosh which some potential buyers view as entirely too high considering that this is new crop time.

Goldenseal—Though sales have been poor for a long time past, reason prevailed for the belief that country holders were not apt to take much less than their present quotations. It seemed likely that collections in 1949 would fall below those of 1948.

Hellebore—Prices on black root were revised downward and sharply during the past week to bring spot into relation with replacement. Whole root became 23c. to 25c. per pound; ground, 28c. to 30c.; powdered, 30c. to 32c. No change was announced in the quotation on white hellebore root.

Rhubarb—The situation in China made for a stronger spot market regardless of the lack of forcing demand for prompt or later deliveries. Whole root was noted at 90c. to $1 per pound and powder was $1.05 to $1.10. If export be resumed in normal quantities, a reversal of market trend seemed not unlikely.

Turmeric—Alleppey root was exceptionally hard to get and at least 33c. to 33½c. per pound would have to be paid for further quantities, it was said. All other varieties were steady.

Seeds

Anise—A limited shifting of prices set Mexican seed down to 15½c to 16c. per pound and made Syrian available at 15c. to 15½c. Lack of demand was a depressant on the market.

Cumin—The situation so far as stocks were concerned was on the tight side and spot deliveries of Persian material were not available under 24c. to 24½c. per pound. Some Turkish seed in future delivery position was held at 21½c.

Dill—Natural seed was reported restored to spot delivery and became available at 10c. to 10½c. Dewiskered was higher at 10½c. to 11c.

Fenugreek—Price tendency in some spot quarters was downward and minimum quotations for immediate deliveries were down to 11c. to 11½c. per pound. One quarter talked to 12c. per pound.

Mustard—The sole change in price came in that named on English yellow. That item ended the week higher at 12¾c. to 13¼ per pound. Domestic seed lacked quotable changes in Montana or Washington.

Poppy—Polish yielded a small fraction of its previous price position in being offered at 14¾c. to 15c. per pound.

Sesame—Salvadorean seed was slightly lower at 13½c. to 14c. per pound and Hull Nicaraguan was higher at 26c. to 27c. Chinese seed was without change in price.

Spices

Cassia—Some odd things were circulating with respect to shipment offerings of medium Saigon cassia. Most quarters named around 35c. per pound and some sold thereat. However, a buyer reported having been offered at 29c. a figure that could not be confirmed in usual quarters on this market. Broken Batavia cassia ranged narrower at 24c. to 24¼c. Scraped Honan cassia was down to 15c. to 15½c. and broken unscraped material was down to 13½c. to 14½c. Yunnan scraped rolls yielded to 15c. to 15½c.; scraped, broken, 14½c. to 15c.; unscraped rolls, 13½c. to 14c.; unscraped, broken, 13½c. to 14c.

Clove—Price developments were lacking but the market showed no weakness at any point and sellers felt prices would hold.

Ginger—Reports from London were to the effect that the African crop had been distributed. Local quotations lapsed to be restored on the lower basis of 28c. to 29c. per pound. Also, No. 2 Jamaica root was shaded to 34c. to 35c.

Nutmegs—West Indian material on spot was higher at 34c. to 35c. per pound. East Indian in the same position was up to 39c. to 39½c.

Paprika—Most varieties were described as being strong and apt so to remain through August and September.

Pepper—Spot continued to advance and stood at 91c. to 92c. per pound late in the past week. Afloats and June-July shipments were also so priced and August-Sep-

—Continued on page 63

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Business in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals was spotty during the past week. Reports on trade differed rather widely according to dealer. Some said trade was slow but not worse than it had been and to them the quarter seemed an improvement over the January-March period. Others called trade generally quiet and variable between fair trade with soapers to a less than normal business with consumers of citrous oils and a universally adverse report concerning sales to perfumers and cosmetic makers. A lowering of prices on rectified birchtar, cardamom, Ceylon citronella, spearmint and wormwood oils accompanied a drop of 0.6 point and the establishment of the market index at 101.6 in comparison with 127.6 a year ago when the drop was 0.2 point.

The situation in lime oils was still acute and relief sooner than sixty days seemed impossible. Britain was said to have taken most of the West Indian oil and Mexico did not offer anything. Locally, acute shortage in dealers stocks seemed the result of extreme caution exercised by consumers in their buying over a substantial period of time. Lemon oil prices in most quarters were within reasonable proximity one with the other but one extremely low price on California oil seemed surprising. Also a low price on Italian oil was well accounted for by variation in quality. Orange oils were in fair request at steady prices.

Britain will take some peppermint but not all exporters could wish. Control by the Ministry of Food will hold allocation of imports to pharmaceutical uses and to products to sell in export trade. Almost total absence of spot interest in peppermint and spearmint was noted. A similar position in wormwood oil led to a shade lower price.

Fair call for oils moving to food processors accompanied more or less steady prices for said materials. Sellers of Chinese anise, cassia and ho oils were aloof from any immediate change in prices while awaiting the further unfolding of the war and its effect on Hongkong exports.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Peppermint oil, redistilled, 10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Birchtar oil, rectified, 10c. per lb.
Cardamom oil, $2 per lb.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, 1c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 5c. per lb.
Wormwood oil, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
101.6	102.2	102.5	127.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Almond—Both the FPA and the NF quality of this oil were minimum at $3.85 per pound on the spot during the past week. The market has assumed a considerably easier undertone with the stocking on spot of oil obtained at more attractive prices in its primary markets. Demand was routine; about normal.

Anise—Sellers reported no important amount of interest being displayed by manufacturing consumers regardless of the uncertainties prevailing in China with respect for a steady flow of export oil from the interior to Hongkong and thence to the world. Buyers on this market have not been stampeded into activity and sellers of late have been disposed to await developments at the origin before doing anything further on price.

Birchtar—Rectified oil was lower at an inside of $4.15 per pound and the range, nominally, seemed to be to $4.25, according to seller. Some quarters indicated that the item was doing well. Others said takings by tanners were fair but that perfumers showed little interest at the present time.

Bois de Rose—Buyers traded in this article about as needed and the total volume of transactions did little to firm the somewhat uneasy price position prevailing on the spot. However, though apt to accept reasonable bids, sellers held quotations unchanged.

Cajeput—The local market was dull. Consumers took only their immediate necessities and such wants were distinctly and definitely conservative throughout the past week. Stocks seemed sufficient to cope with any early expansion in demand.

Camphor—Virtually no change and certainly none of substantial importance has come to the spot or primary market on this article. Prices were very steady, the market was not overly competitive, and needs of consumers were about level with those in recent weeks.

Cananga—Cables from the origin revealed little change in shippers' price views on this article. Locally, steady undertones and prices were also the rule under the influence of a steady movement of small quantities into the hands of manufacturers.

Cardamom—Basically, the oil market was unchanged and mainly for the reason that the price of raw material did not weaken in the least. However, a checking of local sources did turn up one seller naming $43 per pound in contrast with practically all others who were no lower than $45 and often as high as $50. The high cost of the article was said to have increased buyer interest in offerings of artificial material. Demand was slow.

Cassia—Sellers held steady price ideas but were disposed to await unfolding of the situation in China before taking any further action with respect to local values. Everything in China argues that shipments will become few, or even cease entirely. Yet, in China where white is the color of mourning and where the custom is to shake ones own hand when meeting a friend, it could well be that communist capture of Canton and its hinterland might cause oil to pour into the Hongkong market. Nothing surprises anyone who has shipped "east of Suez."

Cedarleaf—Sellers merely reported price stability governing the market. Demand has changed little during the past month nor did conditions suggest an early shift in that aspect of affairs.

Cedarwood—Sellers maintained steady quotations regardless of the absence of demand exceeding that of virtually jobbing needs. Stocks remained ample for a demand considerable larger than seemed likely to develop at any time in the nearby future.

Celery—Demand from food processors was said to be fair in size and generally steady in the quantities at present needed. Prices seemed generally steady, reflecting raw material conditions.

Citronella—Ceylon oil could be bought at a shade under previous minimum quotations. The market was 79c. per pound in one direction though most sellers were not disposed to go under 80c. on the basis of present replacement quotations. Some makers of mosquito repellents have been expecting a fair trade this year and have hence taken fair quantities of oil. Reports from primary markets in some instances have alleged shortage in offerings and those receiving such advices seemed last week to believe in the possibility of prices rising.

Clove—All reports stressed the strength of primary market prices and none carried even the hope that values would reverse their trend and sink in favor of buyers. Demand was about normal and had a steady quality when it came to calls of routine size and for immediate requirements.

Eucalyptus—The market remained inactive for the most part. Most suppliers seemed of the opinion that consumption will remain around the present reduced total for an indefinite period of time. However, it was suspected that primary markets have or will eventually succeeded in arranging for a production equal to world requirements and the establishment of prices profitable on that amount of business.

Geranium—Some sellers believed the market would go higher but others were not disposed to predict the future of this oil even though they said demand was not too good. The fact that the United States increasingly has to share the Bourbon crop with European countries has been calculated to be a strengthening element on prices increasingly stronger as stocks decrease. Dealers were inclined to recall that the prewar spot price was $2.40 per pound and regardless of the depression of foreign money in terms of dollars, numerous other oils are now close to their 1939 price level. The spot on Bourbon oil was $11 to $13 per pound as to seller with most quarters starting their prices at $12.50. Comparison with the prewar $2.40 was interesting if odious.

Ginger—No sign of easing prices hung over the market last week and some for-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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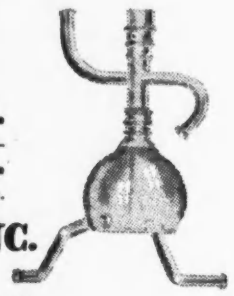
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mer suppliers said that at present cost stocking of the article was risky and unprofitable since sales outlets have shrunken as spot prices have swelled in response to the higher cost of ginger root in its primary markets.

Lemon—A frank statement last week had it that "Italian oil is mainly junk and Italy has hurt its own industry by selling poor oil." It seemed significant that the oil offered by the producer whose prewar reputation topped all others has to sell on spot at $5 per pound as compared with oil actually available at $2.65 per pound and often times minimum around $3. Small wonder that many manufacturing consumers hold tight to California as their main source of supply and pay $2.75 to $3 readily. One large competitor of the largest producer in California said last week that he could not profitably sell cheaper than the large maker. One supplier quoted California oil at $2.35 and Italian at $2.45.

Lemongrass—The market has stiffened materially and although minimum quotations have not been raised in some quarters, in others a rising of quotations has brought the market to a high of $2 per pound; minimum was $1.60 but that price was named subject to confirmation in view of the replacement situation.

Lime—Consumers inventories were low and attempts to build them revealed locally that dealers had also curbed their stocks to a size approximately that dictated by the small takings of consumers earlier in the year. Cautiousness on the part of buyers had led to a similar policy on that of dealers. Some reports last week said that England was getting most of the West Indian oil and that none was coming from Mexico. Furthermore, none will be available for sixty days. Most dealers restricted sales to regular customers. Mexican was quoted $6.75 to $7 and West Indian, $6.50 to $7 and the quotes were subject to confirmation.

Nutmeg—Raw material costs showed little change last week but they did not seem headed toward a stronger position. Prices on oil remained exceptionally steady under the influence of moderate requirements on the part of the food processors.

Peppermint—It proved impossible to get buyers much interested in this oil last week. In fact, it was not easy to get sellers much interested in the immediate situation. Both buyers and sellers were disposed to await new crop developments, maintaining quotations on a virtually nominal basis for the time being.

The future of new crop prices would appear to be tied-in with the export market for American oil and information in hand last week was slightly encouraging but still the reverse of satisfactory from the standpoint of exports. The United Kingdom is the best customer of the United States and limited import licenses for the U. K., are available. According to Circular 51 issued April 28 by the Advisory Committee of the Essential Oils Control has advised the Ministry of Food that "authority has been given for the purchase of a limited quantity of peppermint oil of U. S. A. origin, from America. This authority has been granted on the understanding that the oil so imported is used only for (2) pharmaceutical purposes (home and export), (b) incorporation into other products manufactured for export. Users wishing to apply for an allocation of the oil for the purposes mentioned are asked to submit a return of the quantity required under the 1949 program to their Supervisory Body, accompanied in every case by a full guarantee that the oil taken by them will not be used or disposed of in any other manner than for pharmaceutical purposes or in manufactures for export. Strict implementation, the Circular states, will strengthen the hands of the Advisory Committee in its endeavors to obtain further importations."

It would thus appear that Britain will not be a market of free import of peppermint oil and that the best that exporters may reasonably hope for is that the British Advisory Committee may be able to persuade the British government to license further importations in excess of that which now seems likely.

The spot price on redistilled oil was slightly higher at $6.10 to $6.75 per pound but natural remained at $5.50 to $6.35.

Rosemary—Most buyers bought close to actual requirements and absence of a more liberal coverage of needs tended to keep spot quotations unsettled and possible subject to shading.

Sassafras—Stocks of artificial oil were ample when compared with the current undertakings of most manufacturing con-

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sumers. Little interest in the Brazilian ocotea cymbarum oil was noted, its price being far too high as compared with that for artificial oil of Japanese origin. Moderate quantities of domestic natural oil were held at relatively steady spot quotations.

Wormwood—Inactivity on the part of buyers and the pending of new production of the 1949 crop were conditions sufficient to bring spot quotations down to $6.50 to $7 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Salicylate—Demand was steady but usually involved quantities not much if any in excess of probable requirements of the immediate present. Quotations were well supported everywhere.

Benzylisoeugenol — Production costs have not eased in the least and the market as a whole showed steadiness as its main characteristic. Sellers had no tendency toward shading; they maintained quotations steadily in the absence of competitive pressure.

Citral—The quality of most material now offered on the spot was said to be excellent and competition on the basis of price has not been lively because of the high general average in merchandise. Demand was along lines improved in some measure.

Linalool—Competition was still a more or less active accompaniment to most transactions, this for the reason that some suppliers have had a more favorable cost position than others. Demand was routine and along lines covering prompt needs.

Menthol—Talk of shortage in Brazil and a squeezing of shorts in their efforts to cover their oversold conditions has led to natural material on spot rising to $10.50 per pound. Most consumers wonder what will happen to prices when the Japs in Japan get into real competition with the Japs in Brazil. Japanese menthol has yet to play a major part since the end of the war.

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Obituaries

Irving H. Taylor

Irving H. Taylor, founder and president of the Merchants Chemical Company, New York, died June 8 at his home in that city. He was sixty years old. Mr. Taylor, who founded the Merchants Chemical Company in the 1920's, was associated with the Michigan Alkali Company for many years prior to and after the formation of his own company. At one time he served simultaneously as vice-president of Michigan Alkali and president of Merchants Chemical.

Lew H. Wentz

Lew H. Wentz, prominent Oklahoma oil man, died June 9 in Ponca City, Okla., of coronary thrombosis. He was sixty-eight years old. Mr. Wentz had started in the oil business in Oklahoma in 1911 as the personal representative of the late John G. McCaskey, Pittsburgh investor. After the death of Mr. McCaskey he continued as a lone operator and became one of the wealthiest independents in the field.

Richard B. Carter, president and treasurer of Carter's Ink Company, Cambridge, Mass., died June 8 at his home in Newton, Mass. He was seventy-two years old.

Boyd C. Cole, Pacific Coast correspondent for OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, died June 8 in Birmingham hospital, Van Nuys, Calif. He was twenty-eight years old.

George W. Jeffery, superintendent emeritus of the U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company, Providence, R. I., died recently. He was eighty-three years old. Mr. Jeffery had joined the company in 1897 and had maintained an active interest in the business until his death.

John T. Jenkins, supervisor of the Union, N. J., plant of the Schering Corporation, died June 7 in Orange Memorial hospital, Orange, N. J. He was thirty-seven years old. Mr. Jenkins had been supervisor of the pharmaceutical plant for nine years.

Walter Miller, retired vice-president of the Continental Oil Company, died June 8 at his home in Ponca City, Okla. He was sixty-eight years old.

Harry M. Rubin, founder and president of H. M. Rubin Company, fat renderer and soap manufacturer, Long Island City, N. Y., died recently at his home in Great Neck, Long Island. He was fifty-six years old. Mr. Rubin had founded the company in 1913. He was a director of the National Renderers Association and president of the Second Regional Renderers Association.

Mrs. Helen S. Smith, wife of Norman L. Smith, executive of the Columbia Carbon Company and Binney & Smith Company, New York, died recently in San Francisco. Mrs. Smith was the daughter of John Stauffer, pioneer chemical manufacturer.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 62

tember stood at 90c. to 91c. White pepper on spot was $1.45 to $1.50 per pound and hard to get. Foreign stocks were comparatively small the most recent reports indicating that of 5,000 tons remaining in India, 2,000 tons are required for home consumption. Sweden has been shipping some fair sized quantities of white pepper from its consumer-stores but a late report said that the government there had shut down on further exports of the nation's supply.

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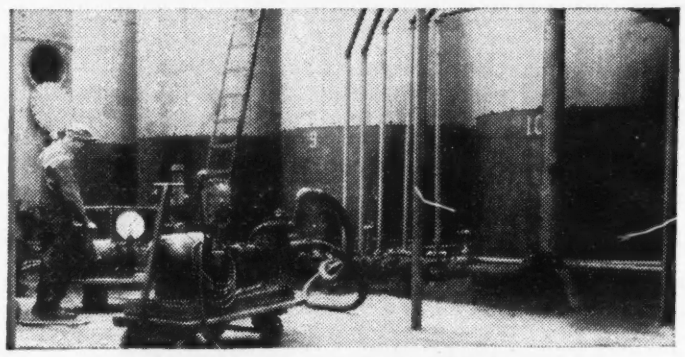

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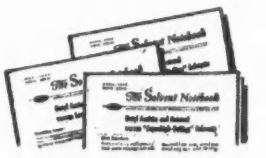

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Protective Coatings Materials

Metallic zinc was off again last week, and derived pigments followed accordingly. This two-way pressure forced another decline of 1.5 points in the coatings materials index to 202.4. Elsewhere in the market, a variety of Manila copal gums were down, as were lead-derived vinyl stabilizers and bleached shellacs.

Two rapid-fire lowerings in zinc metal, aggregating 1¼c. at week's end, were followed by similar decreases in the dust, lead-free zinc oxides and the 5 percent leaded grade. Reductions totaling three-quarter cent and five-eighth cent per pound, respectively, were applied to 35 percent and 50 percent leaded materials. Lithopone, zinc sulphide and zinc yellow were unaffected by the metal moves.

Although metallic copper slid another one-half cent, both red and black oxides stood firm. Improved demand was noted for pig lead, primarily from battery makers, as the pigments settled down at recently established lower levels. Mercuric oxides were similarly steady.

A producer of standard vinyl film effected price cuts of 5 to 16 percent on 1.75, 2 and 3 millimeter gauge materials. At the same time, one line of urea-formaldehyde plastics was lowered one-half cent to one cent on less-carlot quantities.

With the exception of soft WS, which was upped one cent nominally, a variety of Manila gums were downed one-half cent to one cent. Trading was lack-luster in New York. The Calcutta shellac market was easier, and bleached grades here fell one cent across the board.

In line with recent pig lead declines, lead orthosilicate gels were dropped one-half cent to one cent per pound. Dibasic lead phthalate was down 1¾ cents, while normal lead salicylate was lowered one-half cent. Dibasic lead stearate received a decrease of 2 cents, as did tribasic lead sulphate.

Alcohol producers last week pulled their business out of the red, announcing July 1 advances ranging from 8½ cents to 11 cents per gallon on both spot and contract orders. The move, which reverses the 1948-1949 downward trend, is expected to enable sellers to show a profit for the first time in months.

Trading remained at a virtual standstill in casein, prices holding firm. There was some shading noted on imported, but this was regarded as an unsuccessful speculative maneuver. Expected reductions on copper, lead and zinc driers failed to materialize, despite declines in the first and last-named metals.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Gum, copal, Manila, soft, WS, 1c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, New York, WW, X, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Savannah, G, H, I, K, M, N, WG, 2c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 7c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Gum, copal, Manila, loba, B, 1c. per lb.
C, ½c. per lb.
DK, ½c. per lb.
dust, ½c. per lb.
Lead, orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, ½c. per lb.
60% PbO, 1c. per lb.
Phthalate, dibasic, 1¾c. per lb.
Salicylate, normal, ½c. per lb.
Stearate, dibasic, 2c. per lb.
Sulphate, tribasic, 2c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, E, F, 2c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, 1c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, New York, 2c. per gal.
Savannah, 1c. per gal.
Zinc dust, 1¼c. per lb.
Oxide, dom., acicular, 1¼c. per lb.
American process, lead-free, 1¼c. per lb.
leaded, 5%, 1¼c. per lb.
35%, ¾c. per lb.
50%, ⅝c. per lb.
French process, lead-free, 1¼c. per lb.
green seal, 1¼c. per lb.
red seal, 1¼c. per lb.
white seal, 1¼c. per lb.
USP, 1¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
202.4	203.9	212.3	207.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—At least one producer reported a pick-up in demand, primarily from makers of industrial finishes. Stocks were still plentiful all along the line. Prices were maintained, and there was no indication of any imminent change.

Black, Carbon—The Bureau of Mines reported total April production at 107,237,000 pounds, compared with 110,996,000 pounds during the preceding month and 108,169,000 pounds in April, 1948. Output for the first four months of this year aggregated 423,735,000 pounds, a decrease under the 437,818,000 pounds produced during January-April of last year. April shipments were reported at 89,608,000 pounds, as against 101,839,000 pounds in March and 97,832,000 pounds in April, last year. Shipments during January-April, 1949, amounted to 383,649,000 pounds, versus 418,194,000 pounds during the first four months of 1948.

Copper Oxide—The metal skidded another ½c. per pound during the past seven days to a new quotation of 17c. However, oxide makers took no immediate action on their schedules. Prices on the black continued at a range of 24½c. to 27¼c., while red commanded 26½c. to 29¾c. per pound. Buying was on the sluggish side. Stocks were at former levels.

Lead Pigments—Improved call for the metal, particularly from manufacturers of storage batteries, was noted last week, as pig lead held steady at 12c. per pound. Sellers, however, were not convinced that this rise in demand was anything more than a temporary spurt in business, occasioned by exhausted stocks at consuming plants.

Meanwhile, the pigments were unchanged at recently-established lower price levels. Inquiry from the paint trade showed no appreciable improvement. The supply position was uniformly excellent.

Lithopone—Despite the week's 1¼c. drop in metallic zinc, quotations on both ordinary and titanated grades were maintained. The former was listed at 6¼c. to 6⅝c., while the latter brought 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound. Offerings were freely available for prompt shipment, but interested buyers remained few and far between.

Mercuric Oxides—There was little or no trading in quicksilver, as the price continued unchanged at $81 to $85 per flask. Oxides were similarly steady at $2 to $2.02 for red and $1.93 to $1.95 per pound for yellow. Buying was slow, but steady.

Zinc Borate—Although the metal declined another 1¼c. per pound last week, the price of this material was steady at recently-instituted lower levels. Current quotations call for 12c. to 15½c., carload, freight allowed East, and 12½c. to 16c., l.c.l., same basis.

Zinc Dust—Quotations dropped another 1¼c. per pound along with the metal during the week. Current listings are 12¼c., carload, and 13¼c. per pound, less-carlot quantities.

Zinc Oxide—Reflecting the week's 1¼c. drop in metallic zinc, all lead-free grades were downed a like amount, as was the 5 percent leaded material. Reductions of ¾c. and ⅝c. per pound, respectively, were applied to 35 percent and 50 percent leaded grades.

Following are current market listings:—Domestic acicular, 10½c. to 10¾c.; American process lead-free, 10½c. to 10¾c.; 5 percent leaded, 10½c. to 10¾c.; 35 percent leaded, 11½c. to 11¾c.; 50 percent leaded, 11⅞c. to 12⅛c.; French process lead-free, 12¾c. to 13c.; green seal, 12¼c. to 12½c.; red seal, 11¾c. to 12c.; white seal, 12¾c. to 13c., and USP, 13¾c. to 14c. per pound.

Zinc Sulphide—Despite the week's 1¼c.

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: April

The value of sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in April, 1949, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $86,578,747. These establishments accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total value of the output of the industry as reported in the Census of Manufacturers for 1939. Included are data on sales of water-thinned paints and nitrocellulose lacquers, which formerly were published separately but have since been discontinued. Details of sales reported with comparative data for 1948 follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments: Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	Industrial sales: Total	Industrial sales: Paint and varnish	Industrial sales: Lacquer	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments
1949—April	$86,578,747	$49,505,199	$28,689,993	$21,709,586	$6,980,407	$8,383,555
Total, 4 months	317,853,407	175,011,532	112,941,770	85,734,266	27,257,504	29,900,105
1948—April	97,693,340	54,186,026	34,260,968	26,499,096	7,761,872	9,246,346
Total, 4 months	356,326,017	189,391,916	131,491,548	99,524,562	31,976,986	35,442,253

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Color; Resin, (Neville Method)	2-4
40% solution in mineral spirits (Gardner 1933)	14
Acid No.	less than 1
Saponification No.	0
Iodine No.	100 to 110
Av. Sp. Gr. at 25° C.	1.122
Av. wt. per gal.	9.35 lbs.

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reduction on zinc metal, prices in this section held fast. Pure remained at 12¼c. to 12½c. per pound. Barium, calcium and magnesium extended grades were similarly steady at 7¾c. to 8c.

Fillers and Extenders

Magnesium Silicate — Imported during the past week were 1,415 bags of talc from Genoa and 35 bags of steatite from Alexandria.

Synthetic Resins

A maker of standard vinyl film announced reductions of 5 to 16 percent on its line of 1.75, 2 and 3 millimeter gauge materials. Meanwhile, a manufacturer of urea-formaldehyde plastic in colors established a new uniform price on less-carload quantities, bringing them into line with the 30,000-pound listing. This action is tantamount to a reduction of ½c. to 1c. per pound on smaller quantities.

The market for synthetic varnish resins, at the same time, was virtually without change. Highly competitive conditions continued throughout the trade, as buyers remained reluctant to take on any large-volume commitments. Stocks were good all along the line.

Natural Resins

Apart from soft WS, which was up nominally 1c. per pound, Manila copals were reported lower in last week's New York Market. Loba B, in narrow supply, slipped 1c. to a range of 25c. to 27c. per pound. Loba C was down ½c. to a listing of 23c. to 24½c. Loba CBB narrowed to a price of 19c. to 20c., as compared with a previous quotation of 19c. to 21c. DBB, for which a good demand was noted, was steady at 18c. to 20c. DK was at 13c. to 14c. and loba dust was down to a range of 7c. to 8c., drops of ½c. per pound on each gum. WS reversed the trend, rising nominally 1c. to a new market price of 21c. to 22c. per pound. No. 1 dammar remained tight. Trading in general was sluggish. Arrivals during the past seven days totaled 422 bags and 817 baskets of copal gum from Macassar, Manila and Tandjong Priok, 79 bags and 200 cases of dammar from Singapore and Bangkok, 177 baskets of Manila gum from Macassar and 169 bags of varnish gum from Manila.

Shellac—An easier tone was noted in the Calcutta market, as New York prices on bleached grades dropped 1c. across the board. Orange grades were unchanged. Bonedry was at 62½c. to 65c., while refined commanded 72½c. to 75c. per pound. Few dealers were making offerings of lemon No. 1 and lemon No. 2. Business here was said to be quiet and spotty. The scarcity in this country was attributed to the fact that importers by and large were

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unwilling to put money into better orange lacs at currently high price levels. Importations were registered at 2,571 bags of seedlac from Bangkok and Calcutta and 1,319 bags of shellac from Hamburg and Bangkok.

Lacquer Materials

Effective July 1, the alcohol business goes on a paying basis. Last week producers announced third-quarter schedules on both spot and contract, upping grades 8½c. to 11c. per gallon, depending upon the formula. The action, which calls a halt to the downward spiral of recent months, is expected to move the industry out of the red.

Vinyl Stabilizers—In line with recent metal reductions, decreases of ½c. to 2c. were effected last week on lead-derived stabilizers. Lead orthosilicate gel was lowered ½c. and 1c. for the 50 percent and 60 percent grades, respectively. Dibasic lead phthalate was lowered 1¾c., while normal lead salicylate was downed ½c. per pound. Dibasic lead stearate was cut 2c., as was tribasic lead sulphate. Following are current market quotations:—Lead orthosilicate gel, 60 percent, 27¼c.; lead orthosilicate gel, 50 percent, 28¾c.; dibasic lead phthalate, 36½c.; normal lead salicylate, 41¼c.; dibasic lead stearate, 49¾c., and tribasic lead sulphate, 23¼c. per pound.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—There was practically no trading at all in the New York market last week in either domestic or imported grades. Prices were unchanged at 20c. and 18c. per pound, respectively. Some dealers were reported to be shading the latter quotation a little to stir up some activity, but these moves were regarded as speculative in the light of the Buenos Aires situation. Furthermore, they were entirely without success. There were no prompt offerings in the Argentine market. What material there was was for June-July shipment at the shipper's option. This development is attributed to the current shortage of steamer space. Arrivals totaled 500 bags of casein from Buenos Aires.

Production of domestic casein in April totaled 2,690,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This production was 63 percent larger than the 1,650,000 pounds of April, 1948, and 43 percent larger than the five-year (1943-1947) April average of 1,876,000 pounds. For the first four months of 1949 driers turned out a total of 7,470,000 pounds of dry casein, a gain of 61 percent over the 4,645,000 pounds produced during the same period last year and 31 percent over the corresponding five-year average (5,688,000 pounds). Stocks on hand at the close of April aggregated 2,790,000 pounds, an increase of 440,000 pounds over the stocks held on March 31 and 465,000 pounds over the stocks at the end of April, 1948.

Copper Driers—Despite the additional ½c. decline in the metal last week, prices of these materials held firm. Producers expected reductions shortly, but the exact time and amount was still uncertain at week's end.

Lead and Zinc Driers—Decreases on these materials, expected during the week, failed to materialize. Meanwhile, the price of metallic zinc declined another 1¼c. per pound.

Naval Stores

The record of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended June 10 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.		Friday
B	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$7.10	$7.85
D	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.10	7.85
E	6.38	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.36	7.30	8.05
F	6.38	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.36	7.30	8.05
G	6.38	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.40	7.30	8.05
H	6.38	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.40	7.30	8.05
I	6.38	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.40	7.30	8.05
K	6.38	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.40	7.30	8.05
M	6.38	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.40	7.30	8.05
N	6.38	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.40	7.30	8.05
WG	6.38	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.40	7.30	8.05
WW	6.38	6.36	6.56	6.56	6.60	7.50	8.25
X	6.58	6.56	6.56	6.56	6.60	7.50	8.25
	Drums						
Sales	300	400	...	...	511		
Receipts	1,104	304	814	102	...		
Shipments	...	...	...	871	...		
Stocks	27,058	27,362	28,176	27,407	27,407		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk					New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.)	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.		Friday
Per gal.	.38	.38	.37¾	.37¼	.37	.45	.55
Sales bbls.	320	160	160	320	320		
Receipts, bbls.	660	432	293	408	...		
Shipments, bbls.	473	107	137	195	...		
Stocks, bbls.	2,840	3,165	3,321	3,534	3,534		

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Paint Primer Specification Revision Asked by Fed. Board

A proposed revision of Federal Specification TT-P-25 for Exterior Paint Primer, Ready Mixed, white and tints, has been circulated by the Federal Specifications Board, through its technical committee on paint, varnish, lacquer and related materials.

The proposed specification revision involves the following changes: The percentage of white lead has been decreased and the percentage of titanium dioxide has been increased in the pigmentation. The type of titanium dioxide has been changed to call for TT-T-425, Type III, Class C. The pigment volume has been lowered and the oil content increased with the use of resin in the vehicle as optional. As usual with all recent Federal paint specification revisions, the specification refers to the TT-P-141-b test methods.

Comments on the proposed revision should be sent not later than June 30 to E. F. Hickson, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C. Copies of the proposed revision may also be obtained from Mr. Hickson.

It was announced that work is in progress on the revision of TT-P-40, Outside White, Federal Specification, and will probably take the form of three different specifications with different numbers for each type.

Laucks Labs Adds to Staff

Additional appointments to the staff of Laucks Laboratories' newly formed industrial research division were announced recently by J. M. Kniseley, vice-president of the Seattle firm. Those named to advisory positions include H. N. Simpson, Seattle pulp and paper engineer; R. G. Tyler, professor of sanitary engineering, University of Washington; R. H. Rawson, Portland timber engineer; Dr. K. C. Clark, assistant professor of physics, University of Washington, and E. R. McMillan, Seattle coal and fuel technologist.

Philippine Science Data

About one hundred numbers of the *Philippine Journal of Science*, running from 1929 to 1941, may be got by anyone who will tell the editor of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER that he wants them enough to pay the transportation charges of having them sent to him. Not all volumes are complete, and a number of the issues have been dismembered, but not dissipated, by the extraction of some articles, largely in ichthyology and to some extent in botany.

Fuller's Earth Output: 1948

The production of fuller's earth in the United States in 1948 totaled 342,081 short tons valued at $5,273,851, a 4 percent increase in quantity over 1947, according to the Bureau of Mines. The quantity produced in 1948 surpasses by 2 percent the previous record year, 1930. The increase last year was due largely to absorbent uses, vegetable oils, insecticides and fungicides and rotary drilling mud.

Amer. Cyanamid Booklet Describes Molding Materials

The plastics department of American Cyanamid Company has published a twelve-page booklet describing its line of molding materials and resins. Copies of this booklet may be obtained upon written request to plastics department, American Cyanamid Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

Sid Richardson Names Harwick Standard Agent

Harwick Standard Chemical Company, Akron, Ohio, has been named New England representative for the sale of "Texas E" and "Texas M" channel blacks by the Sid Richardson Carbon Company, Fort Worth, Texas. C. A. Meyer is in charge of the Harwick Boston office, which is located at 404 Chamber of Commerce Building.

O'Connor Establishes Office

Maurice F. O'Connor has opened an office at 823 Fisher building, Detroit, Mich., as a manufacturer's agent specializing in raw materials for the paint trade. Mr. O'Connor was formerly a member of the technical service staff of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.

Trade Briefs

F. William Harder has been elected to the board of directors of the American-Marietta Company, Chicago.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has reinstated its line of "Bulletin Colors" which were discontinued during the war.

Pierce & Stevens, Inc., lacquer manufacturer, has filed plans with the city of Buffalo, N. Y., to enlarge a factory building at 710 Ohio street, at a cost of $15,000.

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Clay Industry Output Up 10 Percent in 1947

High industrial activity and continued heavy demand resulted in a 10 percent increase in clay output in the United States during 1947, according to a recent Bureau of Mines report. Total of clay sold or used by producers during the year was 33,599,473 short tons, compared with 30,563,946 tons in 1946.

Of the 1947 total, 92,239 tons of kaolin, fire and stoneware clay, bentonite and fuller's earth were used in chemicals, and 32,067 tons in insecticides. Salient statistics of the industry in 1947, as compared with 1946, are as follows, in short tons:—

	1947	1946
Domestic clay sold or used by producers—		
Kaolin or china clay	1,425,106	1,322,303
Ball clay	269,050	243,145
Fire clay, including stoneware clay	9,038,680	7,907,974
Bentonite	763,689	601,428
Fuller's earth	329,068	298,752
Miscellaneous clays	21,773,680	20,190,344
Total	33,599,473	30,563,946
Imports*—		
Kaolin or china clay	82,628	89,233
Common blue and Gross-Almerode	25,849	22,683
Fuller's earth	155	194
Other clay	3,768	4,249
Total	112,400	116,359
Exports*—		
Kaolin or china clay	18,686	15,878
Fire clay	110,193	97,941
Other clay (including fuller's earth)	138,244	100,598
Total	267,123	214,417

*Compiled from records of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Nuodex Gives Paint Award To Indian Technology School

Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J., has given its award for high scholarship in paint courses to a group of students this year instead of to an individual. The group, natives of India, studied at Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. The award, the five-volume set of "Protective and Decorative Coatings," by J. J. Matiello was sent to the College of Technology, University of Benares, from which most of the students were graduated.

Monsanto Has Rejuvenator For Hot-Doped Aircraft

Development of a new finishing system for rejuvenation of nitrate-doped aircraft was announced in Boston by Monsanto Chemical Company on May 20.

In announcing the product, R. K. Patrick, aircraft products development manager of the company's Merrimac division, said that Monsanto's latest development in its line of "Skylac" aircraft finishes not only re-plasticizes and softens original film, but will flow together major cracks and checks.

Goodrich Manufacturing 'Geon' Plastic Extrusion Compounds

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, announces the manufacture of certain "Geon" plastic extrusion compounds in uniform cubical form which, it is claimed, offer users improved uniformity and better quality control of their products. The improved plastics are the result of a new method of granulation recently developed by engineers of the company.

Goodyear Describes 'Pliolite S-5'

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, chemical division, has issued a thirty-six page booklet describing the development, properties, modifications and uses, along with starting formulations, of "Pliolite S-5," a synthetic copolymer resin. The material, the company states, has met with success in finishes for such surfaces as concrete, stucco, hot plaster, brick, asbestos board and other masonry finishes.

It is said to be non-oxidizing, with coincident rapid drying characteristics. It is resistant to the action of chemicals, gases, moisture, mold growth and other destructive agents, and provides an excellent medium for usual and unusual specialties such as chemical resistant finishes, brewery, dairy and laundry paints, sand finishes and silk screen inks, the company says.

Sonoco Has Insecticidal Paint

Sonoco Products Company, Hartsville, S. C., is currently marketing a new line of oil base paints which incorporate DDT directly in their formulation. At the present time the company has a flat paint and a gloss enamel, both for interior use, which are claimed to possess superior insecticidal properties, and it is planning a semi-gloss enamel with the same properties in the near future.

Trade Briefs

Eastman Kodak Company has opened new quarters for its New York branch distribution unit at 1334 York avenue.

Imperial Paper & Color Corporation has appointed Frank W. Hallett salesman in the Philadelphia territory, to succeed Joseph P. Hervieux, who has retired because of ill health.

Resinous Products Division of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has completed aging tests of its "Paraplex G-25" and "Paraplex G-50" plasticizers which are said to show considerable stability under continued high heat.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company has appointed E. B. Osborne sales representative for its "Geon" plastic materials. His territory will include Philadelphia and the adjacent area, in addition to certain sections of Delaware and Maryland.

Ready mixed paints exported by the United Kingdom in 1948 amounted to 65,755,760 pounds, valued at £5,320,945 (about $21,443,408), according to the United States Department of Commerce. In the previous year, exports totaled 37,276,512 pounds, valued at £2,803,260 (about $11,297,137).

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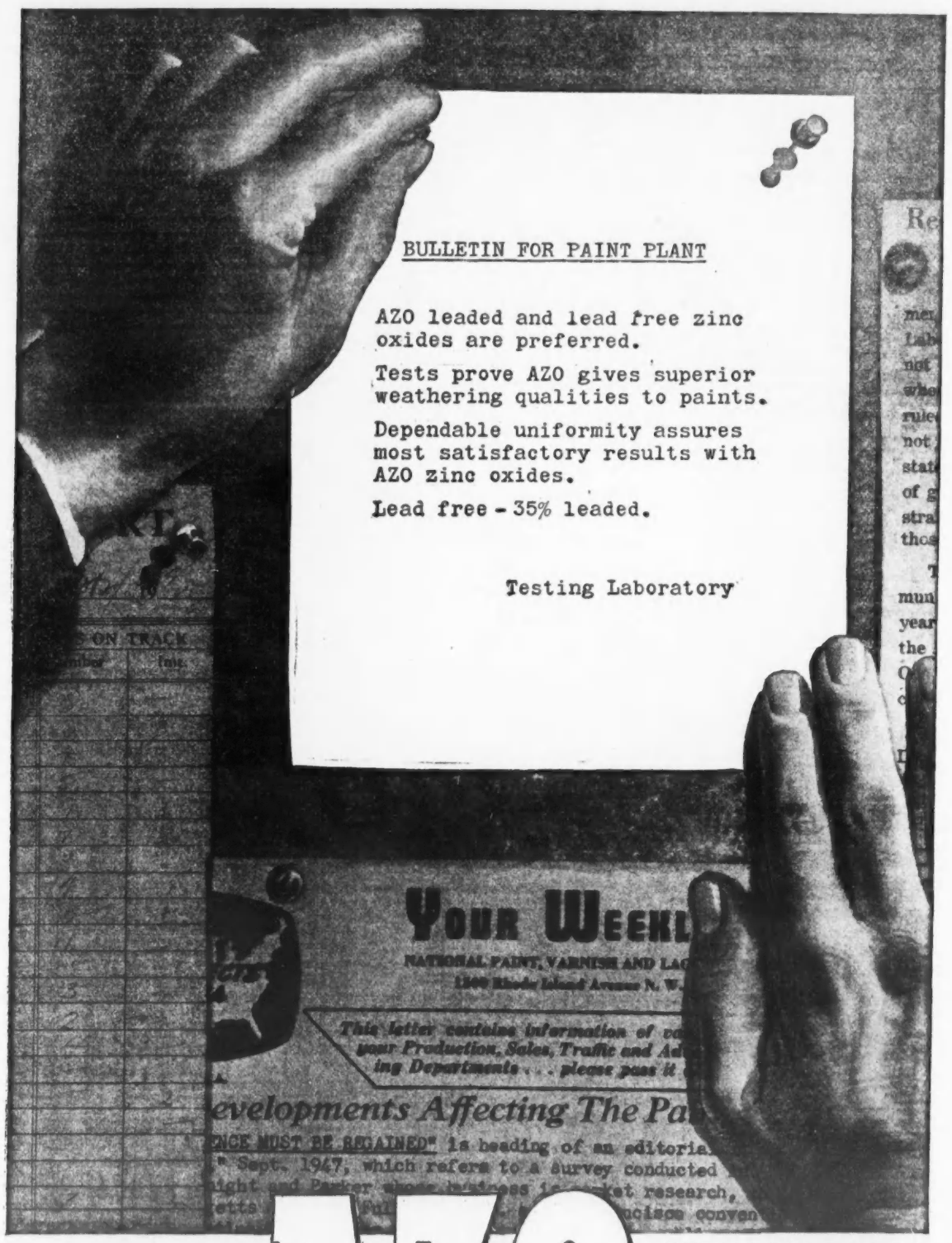
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Market for oils and fats continued unsettled last week and prices registered further declines. Business was restricted with selling pressure dominating the market. Price index was lower, declining to 121.1, against 123.5, the week previous and 244.6 for the corresponding week last year.

Coconut oil was in slow demand and limited business was reported at decline of one cent for immediate and forward shipment. Copra also was dull and off $12.50 per ton. Crude cottonseed oil sold off sharply early in the week, but rallied and reduced the net loss to one eighth cent. The strength created better tone in bleachable cottonseed oil futures, and the downward-trend was checked late last week.

Soybean oil market was stiffened by a good demand for refined oil for export for immediate shipment. Available stocks of refined for June delivery were reported scarce. Crude soybean oil was firm and regained the loss of one quarter cent. Peanut oil was in demand and a good volume of crude was sold at a decline of one-half cent per pound.

Corn oil was in limited supply but reflected the weakness of other edible oils and was off 1 cent per pound. Edible olive oil was weak and prices were cut 25 cents per gallon.

Palm oil continued unsettled and spot and forward deliveries were reduced 1 cent per pound. Tung oil was weak and dropped another one half cent per pound. Linseed oil demand was at a standstill and raw oil for late June delivery was available at about 2½ cents below the spot price. Refined and crude fish oils were listless and quotations were weak.

Tallow and grease remained steady, though export demand lacked the volume of the previous week. Production of the higher grades were reported sold up for prompt shipment and offerings were not heavy and well held. Domestic buyers continued to purchase moderate lots at unchanged prices.

CCC announced that it will continue to pay farmers who store flaxseed, soybeans and wheat under federal support programs 7 cents per bushel storage fee for another year.

Cottonseed Oil

Improved lard and crude oil markets checked the downward trend of bleachable cottonseed oil futures on Thursday on the New York Produce Exchange, the market rallying under short covering and scoring moderate gains. Early in the period, prices reached new lows daily under heavy liquidation and short sales. Crude oil developed a firmer tone and after selling down to 9c. per pound, tankcars, in the Valley and Texas, advanced to 9⅝c. Southeast and Valley and 9⅜c. Texas.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended June 10 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	714	12.20	11.38	12.00S
September	435	11.70	11.00	11.33—11.32S
October	111	11.45	10.65	10.95@11.05
December	167	11.42	10.50	10.82@10.90
January	...	...	...	10.82N
March	...	...	...	10.82@11.05
May	...	...	...	10.82@11.05

Total sales—1,427 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil was sold at 9½c. per pound, tankcars, Valley and crude soybean oil at 9⅛c. and 9¼c., same basis. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent was quoted at $56.50 per ton, Memphis. Stocks of cottonseed cake in bulk about exhausted for June delivery. Trading took place at $47 per ton, Valley for July. Cottonseed hulls quiet, ranging from $2 to $4 per ton, mills, bulk, according to location.

Linseed Oil

Lack of consuming demand combined with increased offerings of raw oil for prompt delivery at lower prices, kept the market unsettled and easy. Tankcars were offered at 23½c. per pound, New York basis for late June delivery and at 22c. for July. Oil in drums was available at 24.70c. for carlots for late delivery in June and the usual markup for lesser quantities. While later deliveries were lower, oil on the spot was maintained at former prices—27.60c. per pound, tankcars and 28.80c., drums, carlots. The trade awaited the announcement of the acceptance of crushers bids for government owned flaxseed and linseed oil.

Other drying oils were also unsteady. Tung oil declined ½c., with light sales reported at 19¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Domestic tung oil also was lower and nominal at 19½c. tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Crude and refined fish oils were inactive and unsettled.

Minneapolis—Demand for linseed oil, which held fair to good for a few days, slowed materially after the announcement CCC would entertain bids at under the support price for use after July 1, 1949. Crushers reported a definite slowing in volume of oil business and inquiry but also reported that no oil was purchased from CCC because of the snarled price policy. Production of oil at Minneapolis continued at a high level with practically all processors buying seed from CCC, converting it into oil at a negotiated price and selling the meal in the open market. Price of oil at Minneapolis, for limited quantities of new crop was 23.5c. per pound, in tankcars, zone 1. The standard market price was 27c. but no sales were reported at that level. Situation quite upset and it will be another three weeks before anyone expects anything worthwhile to come out of the market from the standpoint of a firm price on unlimited offerings.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	9,800,000	8,040,000
Since Sept. 1	244,938,000	296,214,000

Flaxseed—Larger seed receipts were absorbed by the CCC. Trading was at a standstill.

Minneapolis—Larger receipts of cash flaxseed, most of it consigned to CCC, included a sprinkling of Texas seed, brought a little life into the market last week. There was not, however, any real volume of trading, and the market for old crop seed is still firmly fixed at $6.35 per bushel at Minneapolis by CCC. Announcement that government would sell flax and oil on bids failed to bring about any trading. Local crushers who tried to bid in oil and flaxseed from the government found that price policy had not been set up at lower than the $6.35 level and bids ranging up to $4.25 a bushel were turned down by CCC. Until there is some change in the price policy, or lower bids are accepted by the government it is expected that business will be pretty dull in the Minneapolis market. Trade in flaxseed futures was nil and prices held at $3.70 a bushel on the October option. Cash prices were based at a 10c. discount under the future or $3.60 a bushel. The loan basis at Minneapolis is $3.99 a bushel and there will probably be considerable sparring around between buyers and sellers before any actual trades are established. It was rumored that Texas seed was moving into Minneapolis for crushing purposes and this was confirmed by some buyers who admitted they received flaxseed consigned from Texas.

Shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1948-49	Receipts 1947-48	Shipments 1948-49	Shipments 1947-48
Bushels—				
This week	116,900	164,900	45,900	37,400
Since Sept. 1	27,703,600	20,223,300	5,730,900	3,655,900

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Hand-to-mouth demand continued to characterize this market. Prices were unchanged and reflected a firmer tone in castor beans.

Coconut—Crude oil continued weak and declined 1c. per pound, to 14c. tankcars June shipment; 12c. for July and 11c. August, same basis.

Copra—Prices continued easier and were off $12.50 per ton for the week. Prompt shipment was sold at $155 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, and was offered at $150, June shipment.

Corn—This market was easier with competing oils, and was off about 1c. per pound. Trading was light. Crude oil was reported sold at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was lower and nominal at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, same basis.

Oiticica—Consuming inquiry was inactive and the market nominal. Drums were unchanged, and ranged from 17c. to 19c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity and seller.

Olive — Consuming inquiry continued slow. Market was easier and quotations were cut about 25c. per gallon. Spanish oil on spot was nominal at $3.50 to $3.60

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Beeswax, 1c. per lb.
Candelilla wax, 1c. per lb.
Coconut oil, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $12.50 per ton.
Corn oil, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ¼c. per lb.
Montan wax, 1c. per lb.
Olive oil, 25c. per gal.
Palm oil, 1c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ½c. per lb.
Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
121.1	123.5	130.0	244.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

per gallon, drums, duty paid, and Moroccan at $3.45 to $3.50, same basis.

Palm—This market was lower and merely nominal owing to the lack of demand. Tankcars on spot were offered at 15¼c. per pound and drums at 16½c. Oil for June shipment from Africa was quoted at 12¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Peanut—Trading in crude oil was fairly active, with stocks ample to cover demand. Sales were reported at 11⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast, for immediate shipment; at 11¼c. for June and 11c. asked for July. Prices were off ½c. for the week. Refined oil was quoted at 14¾c. to 15c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Market became firmer and erased early loss of ¼c. Crude oil trading took place at 9½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., June shipment. June-July was 9¼c. bid. Refined edible was lower and nominal at 12⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Tung—Further easiness prevailed in this market, and quotations were cut about ½c. per pound. Moderate trading was reported from 20¼c. to 19¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Domestic oil was lower and nominal at 19½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market remained steady. Domestic demand was fairly active. Trading took place in yellow grease at 5⅛c. per pound, loose, delivered, and choice white was nominal at 5¾c., same basis. Export inquiry was not as active as heretofore, but prices for shipment held for choice white at 7½c. and yellow at 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound, drums, f.a.s.

Lard—Trading was reported light. Refined lard was steady and in limited supply for June delivery, due to recent heavy demand for shipment during this month. Refined lard for export was held at 14⅛c. per pound, drums and tierces, and 14¼c. for tins.

Tallow—Government purchased about 8,000,000 pounds of tallow for export last week at prices ranging from 7⅛c. to 7⅜c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. steamer Pacific coast and New Orleans, depending upon grade. Domestic inquiry was good, with soapmakers and small users purchasing fancy at 6c. per pound, loose, delivered, extra, at 5¾c. and special at 5½c. Fancy for export was nominal at 7¾c. per pound, drums, f.a.s.

Animal Oils

Degras—Buying interest was light and spotty. Supply situation continued light and all grades were maintained at former levels.

Grease Oils—Trading was slow, but the market was fairly steady with the grease and tallow.

Oleo Oil—This market was unchanged and nominal. Demand was quiet.

Oleo Stearine—Business was limited to small lots. Prices were nominal at 10c. per pound, barrels, New York delivery.

Fish Oils

Crude Fish Oils—Refiners were on the sidelines. Offers of crude menhaden oil at 5½c. per pound, loose, f.o.b. works, on the if and when made basis, attracted little attention.

Refined Fish Oils—Trading was slow and the market was unsettled at the recent decline. Light pressed oil was quoted at 10c. per pound, tankcars and resale refined alkali at 10¼c., same basis.

Fatty Acids

Vegetable Oil Fatty Acids—Owing to the recent price declines of basic oils, this market was under keen competition and quotations were reported shaded for sizable quantities. Prices were entirely nominal for cottonseed, coconut and soybean fatty acids.

Red Oil—This market was unchanged and fairly steady, with tallow and grease. Demand was fairly active, chiefly for immediate requirements.

Stearic Acid—Prices of all grades were maintained at former levels, reflecting the unchanged quotations of grease and tallow. Business was fair, mainly for actual needs.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Export inquiry was not active last week, but cottonseed meal and cake seems to be holding fairly firm. Most mills have about completed operations for the season and are not pressed for shipping instructions. Very little cottonseed cake is being offered for June shipment. July was quoted at $47 per ton, Valley points. Cottonseed meal sacked, 41 percent, was quoted at $54 to $55 per

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WHITE OLEINE USP STEARIC ACID

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ton, Valley points; $58, North Alabama; $59, Georgia, June shipment. Carolina mills are fairly well sold up for the season.

Linseed Meal—Trading was light, mainly for spot delivery. Prices were more or less nominal.

Minneapolis—Demand for linseed meal was poor, buyers holding to the spot market almost entirely. Interest in futures was nil. Old process meal quoted at $49.50 to $50 per ton and new process at $48 to $49 per ton. Crushers reported a little firming in the market at mid-week but volume of new business was small as compared with production.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	10,520,000	10,160,000
Since Sept. 1	225,960,000	208,390,000

Peanut Meal—With general decline in feed materials, peanut meal has taken a slightly weaker position. Mills report they have no large surplus on hand but expect to have an ample supply through September. The Government continues to release small tonnages of peanuts for crushing, but local and export demand is taking enough to prevent any large surplus to accumulate at the mills. Peanut meal 45 percent old process was quoted at $54 per ton South Georgia and Alabama, June shipment, $53 July shipment. New process peanut meal 45 percent was quoted at $52.50 South Alabama with 41 percent $5 less and bulk $3.50 less, June shipment.

Soybean Meal—Southeastern soybean meal was scarce for first half June shipment and quoted at $64 per ton west Tennessee and Arkansas mill points. Last half June was quoted at $61. Demand for soybean meal continues to be good. Meal 41 percent bulk was quoted at $56 per ton, Decatur, June shipment, with sacked $4.50 higher.

Waxes

Beeswax—Weakness in crude was reflected in refined and all grades were dropped at least 1c. per pound. Business was curtailed to small lots for prompt requirements. African crude was quoted at 46c. to 47c. per pound, and western Hemisphere at 46c. to 49c. on spot, as to quality. Refined yellow slabs was quoted at 56c. to 57c. and bleached white at 63c. to 64c., as to quantity and seller for spot delivery.

Candelilla—This market continued easy and quotations were cut about 1c. per pound. Crude was quoted at 38c. to 39c. per pound, on spot for less carlots. Refined was offered at 43c. to 44c., same basis.

Carnauba—Shipments from Brazil were maintained at floor prices. Buyers showed some inquiry for replacements below the floor level, but lower bids were turned down. Business in the spot market was light and spotty at unchanged quotations. Chalky was quoted at 76c. to 77c. per pound, as to seller. No. 3, North country crude was unchanged at 79c. to 80c. per pound and refined 84c. to 85c. Yellow, No. 1, ranged from $1.07 to $1.10 per pound, and No. 2 at $1.05 to $1.08, as to quantity and seller.

Montan—An easier tone was noted in this material. Demand slow and offerings more liberal. Imported was offered at 25½c. per pound, bags on spot and domestic was merely nominal at 31c. in drums.

Fats, Oils 1948 Export And Import Data Reported

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, has published statistics on imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and manufactured products during 1948. The data, in pounds, are as follows:—

	1948 Imports	1948 Exports[1]
Edible fats and oils—		
Butter	200,000	12,100,000
Lard	[2]	322,600,000
Oleo oil	.....	100,000
Oleo stock	.....	800,000
Tallow, edible	.....	1,400,000
Total, edible animal fats	200,000	337,000,000
Corn oil	[2]	100,000
Cottonseed oil	3,600,000	34,500,000
Cottonseed (15.5%)	.....	1,600,000
Olive oil, edible	36,100,000	100,000
Peanut oil	100,000	700,000
Peanuts, shelled (43%)	.....	170,700,000
Sesame oil	1,400,000	.....
Sesame seed (47%)	10,600,000	.....
Soybean oil	400,000	85,700,000
Soybeans (15%)	[2]	58,500,000
Sunflower oil	.....	.....
Teaseed oil	3,600,000	.....
Vegetable oils, shipments to U.S. territories	.....	8,100,000
Total, edible vegetable oils	55,800,000	360,000,000
Soap fats and oils—		
Fish oils	18,800,000	11,800,000
Greases	[2]	20,200,000
Marine mammal oils	39,100,000	300,000
Olive oil, inedible and foots	9,800,000	900,000
Palm oil	63,300,000	9,700,000
Tallow, inedible	1,000,000	68,000,000
Total, slow lathering oils	132,000,000	110,900,000
Babassu oil	3,100,000	.....
Babassu kernels (63%)	39,000,000	.....
Coconut oil	109,100,000	20,100,000
Copra (63%)	564,200,000	1,200,000
Palm kernel oil	14,700,000	.....
Palm kernels (45%)	[2]	.....
Tucum kernels (43%)	5,100,000	.....
Total lauric acid oils	735,200,000	21,300,000
Drying oils—		
Flaxseed (35.4%)[3]	21,300,000	32,500,000
Linseed oil	4,000,000	29,600,000
Oiticica oil	17,600,000	.....
Tung oil	133,300,000	10,900,000
Total drying oils	176,200,000	73,000,000
Other industrial oils and fats—		
Cashewnut shell liquid	6,000,000	.....
Castor oil	2,400,000	2,100,000
Castorbeans (45%)	136,100,000	.....
Fishliver oils	23,200,000	7,700,000
Japan wax (tallow)	[2]	.....
Neatsfoot oil	300,000	200,000
Rapeseed oil	3,700,000	100,000
Vegetable tallow	[2]	1,100,000
Wool grease	300,000	.....
Other vegetable oils and fats	1,400,000	3,300,000
Total	173,400,000	14,500,000
Manufactured products (fat content)—		
Margarin[4]	500,000	5,400,000
Shortening	[2]	10,600,000
Soap	600,000	47,400,000
Total	1,100,000	63,400,000
Exports through private relief agencies	.....	26,800,000
Grand total[5]	1,273,900,000	1,005,700,000

[1] Includes shipments to United States Territories of butter, lard and manufactured products; re-exports of coconut, palm and tung oils, olive oil foots, and copra.

[2] Less than 50,000 pounds.

[3] Variable yields, based on production of oil and crushings of flaxseed.

[4] Imported margarin goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

[5] Computed from unrounded numbers.

Linseed Acreage Forecast Issued by Indian Government

New Delhi (Comtelburo)—The second forecast of the Indian linseed acreage for 1948-49 issued by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the Indian Agriculture Ministry places the area sown at 3,227,000 acres, compared with 3,252,000 acres last year. The final forecast for the 1947-48 crop totaled 364,000 tons.

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CMRA Elects Officers

—Continued from page 7

high and the risk factor indicated in the price of glycerin appeared to be a little too large when related to the large capital involved. It was, of course, noted at the same time that in addition to the risk on price, there was also some risk involved in the cost estimate because of the newness and complexity of the process involved.

'Industrial Statesmanship'

"At this stage of investigation, several of the important consumers of glycerin were disappointed in our reluctance to proceed with construction of a synthetic glycerin plant. They were convinced that additional supplies would be required over and above those available from the older sources. They were enthusiastic about the purity of the synthetic production as indicated by the pilot plant samples which had been tested.

"There followed then discussions to see if there was a basis for the consumers to share with us some of the investment risk. This led to a situation which might be called industrial statesmanship, whereby several companies who are important consumers of glycerin entered into firm long-range contracts at a relatively firm price for a sizeable portion of the expected production.

Mr. Leland reported that at the moment the plant is not yet producing up to its design capacity. But he added that this is not an unusual situation, as the company's experience with other new processes gives it reason to expect that operations will continue to improve and that the original design factor will not be recognized as a stopping point in the continuing technical improvement.

History of Chlor-Alkali Industry

R. L. Murray, executive vice-president of the Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., traced the history of the chlor-alkali industry since the early experimental work preceding the first commercial installation at Griesheim Electron, near Frankfort, Germany, in 1888.

Production capacity for United States chlorine has grown from less than forty tons a day in five plants in 1900 to upwards of 5,000 tons a day in fifty-seven plants in 1949, and an annual sales value of basic and derived products in excess of $600,000,000, he said. World capacity for chlorine, he added, is now estimated at more than 9,000 tons a day, but due to operations well below capacity in Europe and Japan, the United States production is estimated to be 60 percent to 70 percent of total world production by the end of 1949.

Textile Market Research

Elwood F. Altmaier, manager of the planning section of the rayon division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., declared that in his field market research provides the basic information on which the business structure is erected.

The textile industry, one of the nation's most important industries, he said, is a sprawling, diverse business. He declared that there are some 10,000 original textile manufacturers, and many more apparel fabricators.

Mr. Altmaier illustrated some of the things his division does and the way it approaches its problem and added that it stands for a market research attitude throughout the entire organization.

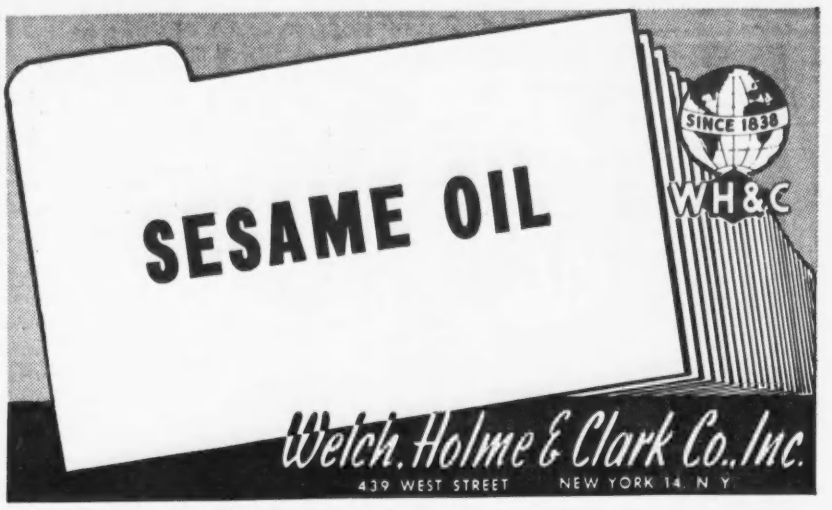
Overseas Market Research

Winn W. Chase, director of market research for the textile colors division of Interchemical Corporation, New York, reported that in 1946 a systematic survey was begun of the world market for a special type of textile coloring material. These colors, he said, had first been introduced in the United States a few years before the war and considerable quantities had been exported to other countries.

The first step, he said, was to assemble as much information as possible on the market for these products in each textile manufacturing country, getting the material from the usual sources, such as government statistics, trade associations, trade papers, and so forth.

Mr. Chase said the second step was to analyze these data and determine the major potential markets on which sales efforts should be concentrated.

The third step, which started about a year ago, was said to be a first-hand investigation of the major markets. Thus far about ten countries have been visited, according to Mr. Chase. He added that the first-hand investigation is bringing to light a very great deal of specific information which could not be obtained in any other way.



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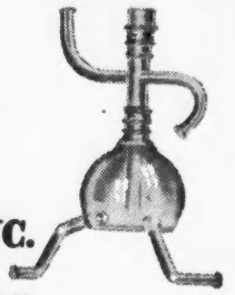

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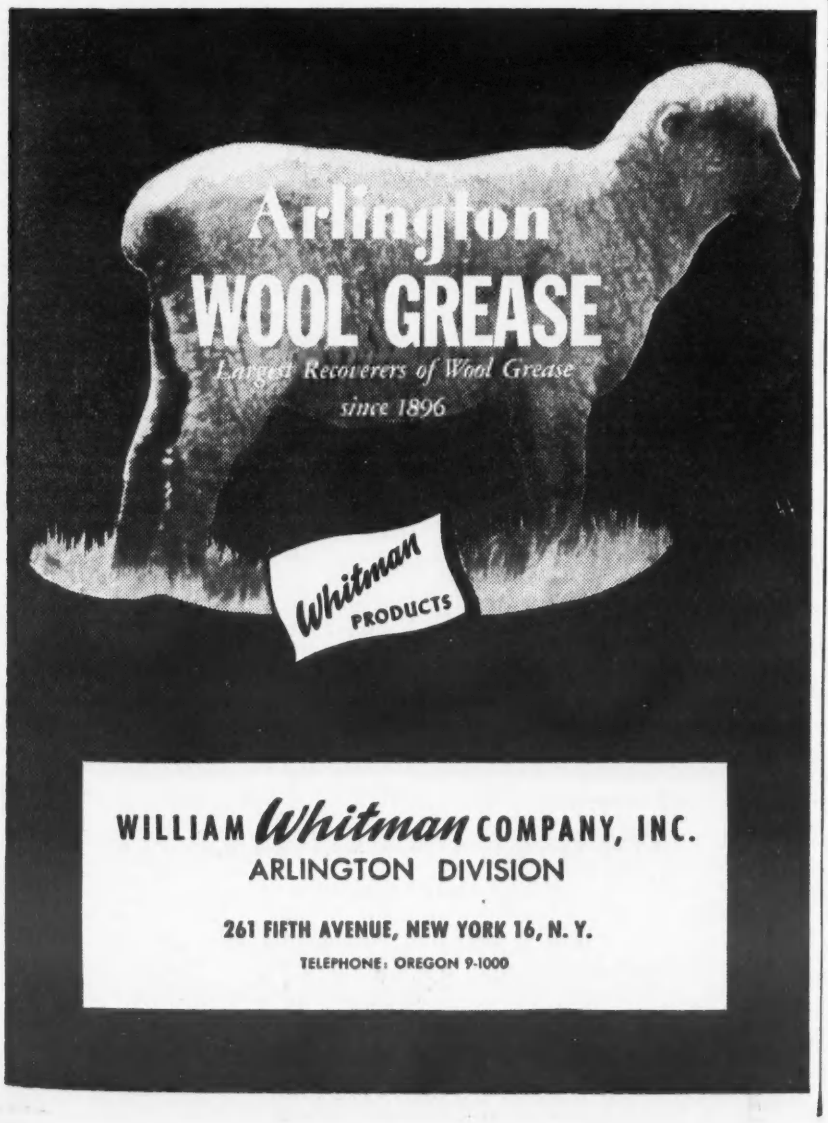

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Pricing Practices Bill

—Continued from page 4

ments be eliminated because it was not felt that they conformed to the present policy of the government in antitrust law enforcement.

Mr. Walters announced that he had been advised officially by the Federal Trade Commission that it would have no objection to the O'Mahoney bill if the Kefauver amendments were eliminated. However, vigorous objection to the deletions came from the National Farmers Union.

James G. Patton, president, said that dropping the phrase "injury to competition" as provided in the Kefauver amendments, seems to indicate that certain members of Congress, in considering antitrust legislation, are allergic to the word competition.

The other important change made in the bill, at the request of the Department of Justice, was to change the definition of the term "the effect may be" to mean the "reasonable probability" of the specified effect on competition, rather than "substantial and probative evidence" of the specified effect as stated in the bill. Mr. Bergon explained that this would be in keeping with the ruling in FTC vs. Morton Salt Company.

O'Mahoney Bill Provisions

The O'Mahoney bill provides that independent use by a seller of delivered pricing or freight absorption would not constitute an unfair method of competition in violation of the FTC act. Combinations or collusive agreements involving the use of such pricing practices, however, would continue to be subject to prosecution under the act.

New language proposed to be added to the Robinson-Patman sections of the Clayton act, specifies, among other things, that independent selling at identical delivered prices shall not constitute an unlawful price discrimination. Absorption of freight "to meet the equally low price of a competitor in good faith" would also be permitted.

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IT'S WORTHWHILE FOR
THE FOLLOWING UNITS
NOW AVAILABLE

1—New Pfaudler Stainless Steel Jacketed Agitated Reactor, 150 gallons.
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1—Code Welded Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Reactor, 1000 gals., with Agitator and Exp. Pf. Motor.
1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed 200 gal. Kettle.
1—Stainless Steel 2500 gallon Vertical Tanks with Agitator.
3—Stainless Steel 500 gal. Vertical Tanks.
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1—Shriver 12" Lead Plate & Frame Filter Press, 14 Ch., 1" Cake, Cl. Dely.
1—Stokes 30" x 8' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
3—Fitzmills Model "D" Stainless Steel, 5 H.P. 3 Ph. Exp. Pf. Motors.
18—New 100 gal. Stainless Steel Clad Jacketed Kettles.
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Mixer: Day Imperial #30, stainless steel.
Tablet Machines: Colton 2B, 3B, 4, 5T.
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9—Steel Tanks, 67,500 gals. each.
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1—Sweetland Filter, No. 5, 15 leaves.
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10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

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Solvents—Large eastern solvent consumer solicits correspondents with sources for special or odd-lot solvents and blends; minimum units 500 gallons. For specifications and other details, write OPD 612.

PHOSPHATE LEASE

United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C. Notice is hereby given that the lands listed herein are offered for phosphate lease, through sealed bids, at a minimum bid of $1 an acre, on the terms hereinafter specified, to qualified bidders of the highest cash amounts per acre as a bonus for the privilege of leasing under the phosphate provisions of the act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 440, 30 U.S.C., sec. 211), as amended. All bids must be submitted to the Director Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D C. on or before 1 p.m. Eastern Daylight Saving Time on the date set out herein. Each bidder must submit with his bid certified check, money order, or cash, for one-fifth of the amount bid by him, and file evidence of qualifications as prescribed in 43 CFR 196.7 (b), (c) and (g), if a current showing in that regard has not been filed. The envelopes shall be plainly marked that they are not to be opened before the date and hour set out herein and should show the number of the unit and that the bid is for phosphate lease. No bids received after the hour fixed herein for receiving bids will be considered. Prior to the issuance of a lease, the successful bidder must pay the remainder of the bid made by him and the rental at the rate of 25 cents an acre for the first lease year, and submit lease forms and a bond in the sum of $5,000 (43 CFR 196.12). Deposits of other bidders will be returned upon the acceptance of the successful bids. Bidders are warned against committing any act by intimidation, combination or unfair management, to hinder or prevent bidding at the sale in violation of section 1860, Title 18, United States Code. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. The lands to be leased are in the State of Idaho, and are offered in the following units: Unit No. 1, S½NE¼, W½SE¼ sec. 9, T. 9 S., R. 43 E., B. M, 160 acres: Unit No. 2, S½SE¼ sec. 1°, T. 9 S., R. 44 E, B. M. 80 acres Terms: Rental for each acre at the rate of 25 cents per acre for the first year, 50 cents per acre for the second and third years, respectively, and $1 per acre for each year thereafter during the continuance of the lease; a minimum investment of $50 an acre during the first three years of the lease; a royalty of 5 per cent for the first 10 years from the date of issuance of the lease and 6 per cent, beginning with the 10th anniversary date thereof and continuing thereafter for the remainder of the first twenty years lease period, of the gross value of the phosphate or phosphate rock and associated products recovered and sold or otherwise disposed of at the point of shipment which royalty shall not be less than 25 cents a ton of 2,000 pounds, mine run; a royalty of 10 per cent of the gross value of vanadium and associated or related minerals recovered and sold or otherwise disposed of; a royalty of 10 cents a ton of 2,000 pounds of silica and limestone or other nonphosphate rock mined and sold, used, or otherwise disposed of from the leased land under sec. 4 of the act of June 3, 1948 (62 Stat. 289); a minimum production of 5 tons an acre beginning with the fourth lease year. It is expressly agreed that the Secretary of the Interior may establish reasonable minimum values for the purpose of computing royalty on any phosphates or phosphate rock and associated products, due consideration being given to the highest price paid for a part or majority of the production of like quality products from the same general area, the price received by the lessee, posted prices, and other relevant matters. Royalty shall be payable monthly within 30 days from the expiration of the month in which it accrues. The minimum production will not be reduced or waived at the lessee's request except as provided in 43 CFR, 196.5. 196.6. 191.25, or 191.26, or upon a satisfactory showing that market conditions are such that the lessee cannot operate except at a loss. The lease will be canceled if production, or the construction of production facilities, including processing plants, is not commenced by the beginning of the fourth year of the lease. A lease of the lands in Units 1 and 2, if issued shall contain a provision that operations thereunder will not cause undue interference with the use of the lands for the grazing of cattle and sheep and the cutting of timber. Bids must be submitted on or before 1 p.m. Eastern Daylight Saving Time July 13, 1949, and must be submitted on each unit separately but no objection will be made to the award of more than one unit to the same successful bidder. Marion Clawson, Director.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants also machinery—large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole or in part. Personnel retained where possible. Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted: Man, not over 30, some training in chemistry, sales experience preferred. Excellent opportunity for right man to connect with reliable organization in Philadelphia. Outline experience and education in letter to OPD 574.

Sulfonation Expert — Manufacturer in New York City area seeks consultant for sulfonation animal and vegetable oils. Replies strictly confidential. Address OPD 617.

ECA Announces Additional

—Continued from page 4

from the United States; $200,000 for hides and skins from Canada; a decrease of $585,000 for the same from Latin America; $493,000 for copper from Canada.

To French North Africa—$500,000 for copper from the United States and $500,000 for the same from Latin America.

To French Zone Germany—$85,000 for lard from the United States.

To Greece—$35,000 for zinc, $50,000 for nickel, $375,000 for chemicals excluding fertilizers and synthetic rubber, $300,000 for medicinal preparations and $157,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol, all from the United States; $128,000 for petroleum from the Middle East; and $200,000 for hides and skins from Latin America.

To Ireland—$17,000 for soap and fatty acids, $207,000 for soybean oil, and a decrease of $250,000 for oil cake and meal from the United States; a decrease of $97,000 for copra from the Philippines.

To Italy—$100,000 for nonmetallic minerals from the United States and a decrease of $510,000 for copper from Latin America.

To Netherlands—$1,517,000 for petroleum, and $1,871,000 for copper from the United States; $465,000 for petroleum from the Middle East; $950,000 for petroleum from Latin America; $520,000 for copper from Canada; $280,000 for metallic ores and concentrates from Latin America; and $100,000 for the same from Canada.

To United Kingdom—$1,738,000 for naval stores, and $800,000 for nonmetallic minerals, from the United States; $844,000 for the same from Canada.

Imports at U.S. Ports

—Continued from page 59

WHITING—2,430 bgs. Nicholas H Weitzner Co, Algonquin Victory, Antwerp

San Francisco
June 1 to June 6

BONE MEAL—500 tons. Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc. Hindanger, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—218 bls. S H Tyler & Sons, Gen W H Gordon. Hongkong
200 bls. S L Jones Co, Chastine Maersk, Hongkong
CELERYSEED—70 bgs. S H Tyler & Sons. Mount Davis, Marseilles
COPRA CAKE—2,032 bgs, Atkin Kroll Co, Lawak, Manila
500 tons, Cargill, Inc, Hongkong Transport, Cebu
MEAL—4,320 bgs. Atkins Kroll Co, Lawak, Manila
6,720 bgs. Philippine Ref Co. Lawak. Manila
5,000 bgs. Philippine Ref Co, Gen W H Gordon. Manila
CREOSOTE—3,050 tons. Bermuth Lembecke, Inc, Albert G Brown, Barry
TANIOL DYE—33 dms. Imperial Chemical Co, Hindanger, Rio de Janeiro
EUCALYPTUS LEAVES—30 bls. Arnold J Frederick Co, Alameda, Melbourne
GALLNUTS — 504 bgs. Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Chastine Maersk, Hongkong
PYROTECHNICS—171 cs, Bond Bros. Great Republic, Hongkong
625 cs. W J Byrnes Co, Great Republic, Hongkong
10 cs. A Paladini, James Lick, Barranquilla
VARNISH GUMS—80 bgs. Henry W Peabody & Co, Chastine Maersk, Manila
80 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Lawak, Manila
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,200 bgs. International Products Corp, Hindanger, Buenos Aires

Current Prices

—Continued from page 33

Yellow, cadmium, CP, all shades. bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.65	—
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.95	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd., N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, tracts	lb.	.30¼	—
Lvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	1.60	1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.90	2.10
Iron oxide natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0141-	.0250
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0166-	.0275
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l.,	lb.	.0185-	.0210
synth. bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.09¼	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.93	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.95	—
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb.	.01¼	.02¾
Zinc, bots. same basis as chrome	lb.	.24	—
Yellow dock root, bls	lb.	.16	.25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls	oz.	3.25	4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.30	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.32	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.35	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms	lb.	.26¼	—
NF, dms.	lb.	.38	—
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	No stocks.	
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	No stocks.	
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E.	lb.	.12	.15¼
frt. alld. Pac. Coast	lb.	.15	.17½
l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.12½-	.16
frt. alld. Pac. Coast	lb.	.16¾-	.19¼
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers, bbls., works	lb.	.10¾-	—
precip., powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
Purified precip., dms	lb.	.37	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.40	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.15	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.90	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.25	—
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.41¼-	—
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., wks.	lb.	1.00	—
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¼-	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼-	—
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.85	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls	lb.	.51½-	—
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.09½-	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld	lb.	.21¼-	.21¾
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26	.28½
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.42¼-	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾-	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾-	—
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.11¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12¼-	—
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
green, seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.11¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices &c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Phenolsulphonate, NF gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.28	.29
powd., bbls.	lb.	.31	.33
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10	.10¼
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.34	—
ton lots	lb.	.33	—
less ton lots	lb.	.36	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn. bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	4.55	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.95	—
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.70	—
powd., 36% n. bgs., c.l., dlvd. same basis	100 lbs.	7.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.40	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.22	.22½
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	—
Calcium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	—
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08	—
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
l.c.l., bags, works	100 lbs.	7.40	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld	lb.	2.00	2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180-	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220-	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works	lb.	.23	.23½
normal, dms., works	lb.	.43	.45
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate)			
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works	lb.	.25½-	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½-	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	—
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	1.75	—
Oxide, 98½-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½-	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	bl.	.04¼	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	—
1 ton or less works	lb.	.05¾	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12	.16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.38	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.38½-	.39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials, last printed in the May 2 issue of OPD, has been discontinued.

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Shell Oil Co. Opens New Marine Terminal

Shell Oil Company, New York, has opened its new marine terminal at Milwaukee. Described as the largest and most modern marketing facility the company has built since the war, the new terminal occupies a ten acre site and has storage tanks holding 10,250,000 gallons of petroleum products. Twenty separate products, including paint solvent, lubricating oil, gasoline, fuel oil, and kerosene, will be stored at the plant.

Republic Elects Directors

The Republic Petroleum Company elected Jack M. Barbour, Harry G. Fairman, George B. Knox, William L. McLaine and Rouse Simmons to its board of directors at its recent annual stockholders' meeting. All officers of the company were returned to office.

At Auction

Receiver's Sale

Court of Chancery of State of Delaware in New Castle Co.
Howard H. McConnell, et al, vs. Wilmington Chemical Corp.

2 River Front Properties

Machinery and Equipment of

WILMINGTON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Third and Heald Sts., Wilmington, Del.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1949, at 10 A. M.

Daylight Time on the Premises

The plant is especially suited for oil processing or similar work. Large capacity equipment for high temperature and high vacuum distillation. Stills are electrically heated and precisely controlled. The plants include mixing and blending equipment storage tanks and everything necessary for immediate operation on a production basis.

REAL ESTATE: 2 Valuable River Front Industrial Properties.

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